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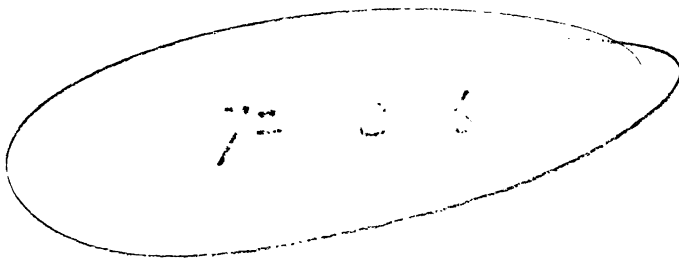
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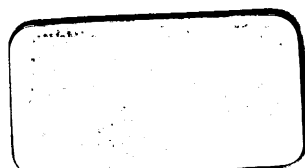
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REVIEW
OF THE
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
IN THE
PROVINCE OF OUDH,

For the Year ending 30th September, 1884.

Published by Authority.



ALLAHABAD:

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1885.

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REVIEW
OF THE
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
PROVINCE OF OUDH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

THE reports of the Commissioners of Divisions on the revenue administration of the districts under their charge for the year ending 30th September last were received from Lucknow on 19th December, 1884, from Rae Bareli and Fyzabad on 24th January, and from Sitapur not till 16th March.

2. The rainfall, on which the harvests of the year under review were dependent, is compared in the following statement with that of the two preceding years and with the general average :—

District.			Average of 14 years.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Bara Banki	...	...	40	33·5	27·5	27·3
Lucknow	...	...	37	31·7	22·5	24·1
Unao	...	...	32	33·5	27·7	23·1
Hardoi	...	...	38	34·6	23·2	27·4
Sitapur	...	...	40	27·6	28·6	21·9
Kheri	...	...	49	22·1	38·1	22·4
Bahraich	...	...	47	33·8	42·7	27·0
Gonda	...	...	43	27·1	36·1	29·9
Fyzabad	...	...	42	32·0	30·2	24·1
Sultānpur	...	...	42	29·6	31·0	24·8
Rae Bareli	...	...	36	28·4	26·9	22·8
Partābgarh	...	...	37	26·0	28·6	20·3
Provincial average			40	29·9	30·2	24·5

3. The rainfall was everywhere much below the average, and, except in Bara Banki, Lucknow, and Hardoi,

considerably below even the low standard of the preceding year.

The District Officers write as follows regarding the seasons and harvests in their respective districts :—

Bara Banki.—“The fall of rain this year (1883) was fairly even throughout the district, and being timely and wholesome, the result was very beneficial to the kharif harvests. In one part of the Fatehpur pargana, however, the crops suffered from drought, and, after making personal inspection, I obtained the Commissioner's sanction to suspend a fourth of the revenue on one estate for a year.”

Lucknow.—“The fall in June 1883 was small. In July it was abundant, but scanty in August and September, which, while injuriously affecting the rice, proved beneficial to bajra and moth. The rainfall, on the whole, was well distributed. In winter there was no rain, which was balanced by the absence of frost, and the outturn of the rabi was exceptionally good. So good a harvest has not been known for years, but to produce it involved an extraordinary amount of labour. The jhils and tanks were dry in November. Successive years of drought have lowered the general water-level of the country, and the cultivators had to toil by night and day at their wells. Fortunately, their labour was not unrewarded.”

Unao.—“The rainfall, on which the harvests of the year were dependent, was only about three-fourths of the average rainfall. It was by no means uniform, ranging from 29 inches in Purwa tahsil to 18·3 inches in Mohan. The rains were light in June, heavy in July, very light in August, and scanty in September, closing about the 19th of that month, and at the end of the rains very little water was left in the tanks. Crops of dhán, makai, chhoti juár, mash, and urd were scanty : bájra, cotton, and sugarcane were abundant. Great difficulty was experienced in getting sufficient water for the rabi crops. Where the people were able to get water by any means, the crops were, I think I may say, exceptionally good ; but on non-irrigated ground the crop was in all cases scanty, and in places *nil*. On the whole, the crops of both harvests were not up to average.”

Hardoi.—The average rainfall during the year was 27½ inches: it was below the average, but was fairly distributed throughout the four tahsils. Only five inches fell in September, and there was no rain in October.

Sitapur.—The average rainfall of the district was only 21·9 inches, and ranged from 24 inches at Sidhauri to 18 at the Sadr station. The rains did not commence till 29th June, and ended on 19th September. "The winter rains altogether failed, so that the year was a most inauspicious one for agriculture. The effect of the deficient rainfall was that the total area under cultivation was diminished by nearly 40,000 acres." The principal diminution was in wheat and oilseeds; but for "other food-grains" there was a large increase, from which the Deputy Commissioner infers that a large quantity of land was sown broadcast with the common grains.

Kheri.—"The rainfall was 22·4 inches, against 38·2 in the preceding year. The fall in August was only 3·4, and that in September was only a little better. Rice consequently suffered severely, and the deficient supply of water stored for the rabi was followed by the absence of the cold-weather rain, which, though experience proves it to be not essential, yet helps so much in maturing the life of the spring crop. For this district a moderate rainfall, well distributed over the months of June to September, with Christmas rain, will suffice for all kinds of crops cultivated here, except rice. Notwithstanding a fall of only 4·1 inches in June and 8·9 inches in July, 3·4 inches in August, and 5·3 in September, the lighter soils have yielded an excellent crop of bajra and a fair crop of other millets and pulse, except urd. As no winter rain fell, the rabi varied from six annas to ten annas. Sugarcane reached twelve annas. Wheat, which was ten annas, is more or less irrigated from wells. Thus, whilst the kharif approached the average, the early cessation of the rains and absence of Christmas rain reduced the rabi far below the average."

Bahraich.—"The rainfall was fair from the 15th June to the end of July. There was no rain at all from 1st August to middle of September, and no winter rain. The result of the deficient rainfall was that both the

kharíf and rabi were indifferent, and on high lands especially the kharíf was poor. Irrigation, even in seasons of drought, is very little practised on high lands, and hardly at all in the tarhar and tarái."

Gonda.—The rainfall was again below the average, and August was dry. The most noticeable facts connected with the agriculture of the year were, however, according to the Deputy Commissioner, that there was a magnificent crop of *lahi* or rape in 1884, following an almost complete failure of the crop (owing to greenfly) in 1883, and that the outturn of opium was extraordinarily good.

Fyzabad.—There was a bad break in the rains after the beginning of August, and at the time of the winter-sowings the country presented a very parched appearance. The jarhan or late rice was in consequence a failure, but the earlier rain crops were fair, and the rabi, in spite of the entire default of rain from September until after the spring harvest, was average. The labour entailed on the people in irrigation was great, but the crops were saved. Fortunately, there was no frost of any consequence.

Sultánpur.—"The rainfall was scanty. Its unequal distribution was painfully marked. In June it varied from 13 tenths in Amethi to 47 at the Sadr; in July, from 101 tenths at Kádipur to 185 in Musáfirkhána; in August, from 16 in Amethi to 48 in Musáfirkhána; in September, from 16 in Amethi to 76 in Musáfirkhána. The tahsíl totals were, between June and September—Sadr, 256 tenths; Amethi, 184; Kádipur, 185; Musáfirkhána, 340. Musáfirkhána had thus a very fair rainfall, and the Sultánpur tahsíl little to complain of. In Amethi and Kádipur the want of rain was very severely felt. The loss fell chiefly on the Amethi and Aldemau parganas, in which rice is the staple, and in which the June and July rains had induced extensive rice-sowings. Personal investigation over a very large tract, embracing nearly all the Aldemau pargana, showed that, with rare exceptions, absolutely no rain had fallen since July, and that there were the gravest reasons for anxiety as to the rabi sowings.

"I gratefully acknowledge the liberal and handsome manner in which my representations were met by Government, and the consequent grant of suspensions of revenue, amounting to Rs. 29,487. I need here only add that, relieved of the incubus of the revenue payable from a lost kharíf, and aided by liberal advances for kutchá wells (Rs. 26,240), the agriculturists made head boldly and successfully against their troubles and secured a very fair rabi harvest. The rabi kists were consequently got in with fair punctuality, and the abundant rains of 1884 will go far in helping the people to recoup the Government for the assistance liberally vouchsafed in 1883."

Rae Bareli.—"Not a drop of rain fell from the end of September until May, when we had one shower. The failure of the October rain was ruinous to the transplanted rice, and the ordinary rice-crop was by no means a good one. Taken all round, the kharíf of 1291 fasli was below the average; but the rabi crop on irrigated lands was splendid, although obtained by much hard work and expense, as the irrigation was almost entirely from wells. The rainfall of the autumn of 1884 was over 35 inches, and the result is that jhíls and tanks were once more filled, and the water-level in the wells—a matter of considerable anxiety for some years—rose a few feet. It will, however, take two or three years of good rainy seasons yet before what was once a reliable six 'pur' well will stand for long the drain of more than four 'purs.'"

Partábgarh.—"The rainfall was extremely scanty, being only 19·7 inches, against 28·2 in the previous year. In the Patti tahsíl the rice-crop was almost entirely lost and the juár and moth suffered very considerably. Partábgarh fared somewhat better; whilst in the Kunda tahsíl, although the rice-crop was far below the average, the kharíf was, on the whole, perhaps a fair one. As regards the rabi, it was saved by the exertions of the cultivators. The rains having ceased early, the tanks were soon emptied to keep the rice alive, so that by the time the rabi sowings commenced there was hardly a drop of tank-water available to moisten the baked soil prior to putting in the seed. To add to the difficulty, the spring level, which for the past few years had sunk very consider-

ably, fell to such an extent that some of the finest wells were soon emptied, or could only work half their number of buckets. Kutchha wells were sunk, old wells were deepened, and by working night and day at the wells the rabi was saved and turned out but slightly below the average. The season gave a tremendous impetus to well-sinking, thereby providing a safeguard against famine in a year of drought. In no previous year, as far as I can gather, have so many wells been constructed, and it may be safely said there never was a better opportunity for sinking wells. The spring level was at the lowest ever known, and a well which has during the recent dry weather reached the requisite level may be said to have an unfailing supply."

4. The Director of Agriculture, in writing of the kharif harvest of the year under review, reported that the long break in the rains which ensued at the end of July caused most serious damage in many districts. The rice-crop was almost a complete failure throughout the provinces. In some of the eastern districts the yield did not exceed a 3-anna crop, and in others it was much below the average. On the whole the rains were unfavourable. According to the details submitted through him, the average outturn in rice was not more than seven annas in the Oudh districts, varying from 10 annas in Lucknow to three in Sultánpur. The millets were much better, juár averaging $11\frac{1}{2}$ annas and bájra $14\frac{1}{2}$. Urd and moth were poor, but they occupy a comparatively insignificant area.

At the spring harvest, the outturn of all the crops was in most districts admirable. Wheat and barley were, according to the estimates, a 13 and 12 anna crop; and the provincial average would have been still higher but for returns in the Gonda and Kheri districts, the correctness of which is open to doubt. Sugarcane was in the three eastern districts of Gonda, Fyzabad, and Sultánpur below a half crop and was nowhere good. Arhar was fair. The yield of peas was indifferent; they are more dependent on the winter rain than the more valuable crops, which receive careful irrigation. The outturn of oilseeds was however good, and of the poppy-fields excellent.

Notwithstanding therefore the lightness of the rains, the only serious losses of the year were in rice; all the other crops were a good average; and although the entire absence of winter rain entailed much labour in irrigation, the dryness and clearness of the season seems to have assisted in producing an exceptionally good yield of most of the spring crops.

5. The area under crop is returned at 9,819,786 acres

Crops.
Statement No. XIII.

—a very slight increase, on the whole,
on the cultivation of the previous year.

According to these tables, there has been an increase of 162,584 acres under rice, of 439,260 acres under "other" crops, of 4,199 acres under sugar, and of 9,529 acres under poppy. In every other head of crop there has been a diminution of cultivation, notably of wheat, 458,645 acres, and of oilseeds, 65,258 acres; and in tobacco and vegetables the figures profess to show a remarkable change. The cultivation of tobacco appears to have fallen from 37,789 acres to 10,739, and of vegetables from 89,782 to 57,341. That these changes are in some measure due to correction of classification is apparent from the Sitapur and Hardoi returns, which show a reduction in the wheat area from 248,670 to 150,819 and from 449,379 to 167,445 acres respectively. It is impossible that so complete an alteration in the staples of agriculture could take place except in a season more exceptional than that of the year under review. The establishment of supervisor-kanúngos sanctioned for the superintendence and check of the village papers came into full operation for the first time during the year, and the Deputy Commissioners of Sitapur and Hardoi pass over the singular discrepancies mentioned above with the remark that the returns of the preceding year could not be trusted. When so remarkable a variation occurred, it would have been very desirable that an examination of the papers of the two years should have been made in some selected villages to ascertain the cause. It is probable enough that, under a stricter classification, fields in which the crop grown was wheat mixed with other grains, were excluded from the area under wheat; but this furnishes no explanation for the marked diminution in tobacco and vegetables in the same districts. The area returned under these two heads in 1883 was so

exceptional throughout the Sitapur Division that those returns were probably wrong; but the inaccuracy was so great that some detailed explanation should have accompanied the correction.

6. In submitting the returns for the current year, the Deputy Commissioner should test them carefully. This will be the second year in which they have been prepared by the supervisor-kanúgos, and the comparison with the returns of 1884 should have the value of considerable accuracy. The statistics of 1884 show an increase of cultivation in the following districts: Lucknow, 18,941 acres; Unao, 75,835 acres; Bara Banki, 15,128 acres; Bahraich, 50,738 acres; Rae Bareli, 110,770 acres; Sultánpur, 33,988 acres; Partábgarh, 42,612 acres, and a diminution in the following: Sitapur, 39,378 acres; Hardoi, 162,130 acres; Kheri, 83,294 acres; Gonda, 17,350 acres; Fyzabad, 16,232 acres. These details are by no means consistent with the accounts given by the Deputy Commissioners of the character of the season in their respective districts.

7. The return of stock, except in the Lucknow and Sitapur districts, does not profess to be anything but an estimate, and cannot be regarded as of any value. It is under consideration eventually, when the patwáris have more thoroughly learnt their duties in the correct compilation of crop and rent statistics, to have an occasional census taken through them of cattle and ponies. The Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow reports that on a census thus taken by him at the instance of the Transport Department, the belief was spread that Government were about to make extensive purchases, and information was very readily given by the villagers.

8. The statement of rents and produce has not been changed. The enquiries commenced by the Department of Agriculture are by no means easy and have not as yet made much progress.

9. The return of prices has been compiled with much more care than in the previous year, and most of the Deputy Commis-

Stock.
Statement No. XIV.

Rates of rent and produce.
Statement No. XV.

Prices.
Statement No. XVI.

sioners have taken some trouble to make the comparison between their own price-lists and those of neighbouring districts, the need of which was pointed out in the last review. Some of the most striking anomalies that were then pointed out have been removed or explained; for example, in one district, in which no first-class rice is grown, the price hitherto entered in the tables for first-class rice was that of the second-class rice, which was the best of the local growth; and the comparisons prevented various careless mistakes, of which one or two examples are quoted in the reports. At the same time there is occasion for much further scrutiny of these lists. It is not, for instance, apparent why white sugar should sell at Rs. 11-14-6 in Bara Banki, but at Rs. 16 in Sitapur. Gúr no doubt sells at very different rates according to its quality; but white sugar is refined, and its price should approximate in adjoining districts; nor is it clear why linseed, which sells at Rs. 3-0-2 in Rae Bareli, should cost as much as Rs. 4-8-8 in Partábgarh; or how Sambhar salt should be cheaper at Sultánpur (Rs. 3-8-10) than either at Fyzabad (Rs. 3-13-9) or Lucknow (Rs. 3-10-2). A great deal has been done during the past year to put these price-lists on a more homogeneous footing; and in examining any further anomalies, such as some of those that have been noted, the point for examination seems to be not so much the accuracy of the price-lists under comparison as the quality of the samples respectively priced.

10. Except in rice and ghi, there was little change in prices. In these two commodities the rise was considerable; but in wheat and other grains the course of prices was downward, indicating that the harvests were not on the whole unfavourable.

11. As in the review of last year, a table is subjoined, comparing the exports of the last three years in maunds:—

			1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Wheat	...	...	22,42,094	36,66,745	21,27,682
Gram	...	...	5,46,616	8,36,376	3,22,871
Husked rice	...	...	7,02,408	6,20,916	4,22,916
Other grains	...	...	16,07,233	6,64,709	13,25,161
Oilseeds	...	...	10,82,780	8,88,268	11,29,461
Refined sugar	...	...	1,20,066	1,40,844	87,404
Unrefined sugar	...	...	4,74,866	4,57,589	2,57,126

The fall in the export of wheat was very marked, but it was common to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The latter province retained its share of the wheat trade. Of the gross export of 42,37,806 maunds Oudh contributed 21,27,682. The export of rice and sugar was greatly reduced; and although the trade in other grains was nearly doubled, and in oilseeds much improved, the general result was a diminution in the exports by a sixth. The wheat trade was affected by the drop in prices at the seaports, and it is interesting to observe in this as in other years the adjustments in the details of the general export of the food-grains according to the nature of the demand. If wheat is in demand, the other grains are kept at home; if the wheat trade is inactive, the coarser grains are exported instead. The details however indicate, as the Deputy Commissioners report, considerable failure in the rice and sugarcane crops and an excellent outturn of oilseeds.

COLLECTION OF THE LAND-REVENUE.

12. The total land-revenue demand under all headings was Rs. 1,41,39,768, as compared with Rs. 1,41,60,757 in the preceding year. Rs. 9,241 were remitted or refunded. The net demand was thus Rs. 1,41,30,527. The collections amounted to Rs. 1,40,94,936. The balance uncollected was Rs. 35,591.

13. The land-revenue demand on the roll of 1883-84 was Rs. 1,40,22,887. During the year it was increased by Rs. 33,282, the details of which are as follows:—

				Rs.
By lapse of revenue-free grants	...	...	...	4,016
„ alluvion	...	...	...	7,603
„ assessment of waste-lands	...	...	...	380
„ progressive assessments	...	...	...	6,603
„ land released from occupation by Government	...	...	...	184
„ other causes	...	...	...	14,496

The increase under the last item is almost entirely due to the restoration to the revenue-roll of three estates in the Sultánpur district released from sequestration for arrears of revenue.

There was a decrease of Rs. 8,349, as detailed below—

	Rs.
By diluvion	1,470
„ Government appropriations	2,122
„ other causes	4,756

The decrease under the last item is due to the removal from the revenue-roll of two estates sequestered in Sultánpur, to which further reference is made in paragraph 23. There was thus a net increase of Rs. 24,934, and the land-revenue roll for the year now current stands at Rs. 1,40,47,821.

14. Of the current land-revenue proper (Rs. 1,40,22,887), Rs. 1,39,87,098 were realised and Rs. 35,789 remained uncollected. Of this balance Rs. 7,596 is nominal, and the remainder is in train of liquidation. In nine out of the 12 districts the entire recoverable revenue was collected. In the other three the real balance was—Bara Banki, Rs. 1,096; Hardoi, Rs. 215; Sultánpur, Rs. 26,882. The balance in Bara Banki was suspended under orders of the Commissioner, and is reported to have been since realised. The balance in Hardoi was due in three villages where litigation had led to delay in the payment of the revenue. The revenue in balance in Sultánpur was suspended under the orders of Government on the basis of a very careful and precise report by the Deputy Commissioner of his examination of the tract in his district, where the rice-crop suffered most severely from the drought of September. The remissions from the revenue-roll consisted of Rs. 106 on reduction of assessment, Rs. 457 for diluvion, Rs. 15,583 for injury from hail in Fyzabad and Hardoi, Rs. 356 for land appropriated for public purposes, and Rs. 4,269 chiefly on villages the settlement of which had been annulled.

15. The demand for revenue not on the revenue-roll, due from estates the settlement of which had been annulled, amounted to Rs. 80,312, and the collections to Rs. 74,365. The balances were in the districts of Fyzabad and Sultánpur, and were respectively, including arrear balances, Rs. 1,230 and Rs. 4,717. Of this total balance Rs. 3,963 were nominal and Rs. 332 are reported to be irrecoverable.

Further reference to these figures will be found in paragraphs 40 and 41; but it may be mentioned that these items of revenue consist of rent-collections, not of land-revenue; and that in both these districts the collections were on that standard excellent.

16. The collections for surplus revenue—that is, the revenue due on lands added by alluvion or on rent-free grants coming under assessment—were Rs. 10,330, against dues amounting to Rs. 11,050, leaving a balance of Rs. 720. This balance occurred in the Sultánpur district, but, under the orders of Government, is to be recovered by instalments.

17. The progress in the settlement of the demand for outstanding arrears of revenue for former years is detailed in statement No. XXIII of the appendices. The outstandings at the commencement of the year were Rs. 1,09,927, of which Rs. 20,501 were remitted; Rs. 15,583 were remitted for damage by hail; Rs. 3,290 on annulment of settlement; Rs. 710 by reduction of assessment, Rs. 563 for diluvion; Rs. 349 on the appropriation of land for public purposes. The collections came to Rs. 83,588: the balance of Rs. 5,837 remaining at the end of the year was confined to three districts; and Rs. 5,450 is covered by sanctioned arrangements permitting recovery by instalments. The recoverable arrears thus due for the year under review and for preceding years are confined to four districts and are shown in the following table:—

District.	Arrears of		Total.
	Bakáya revenue.	Current revenue.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bara Banki	450	1,096	1,546
Hardoi	387	215	602
Gonda	5,000	...	5,000
Sultánpur	...	26,882	26,882

The sum total is only Rs. 34,030. Eight of the 12 districts had an absolutely clear balance-sheet, a position which the revenue collections have never before attained.

18. The demand for local cesses and local rates amounted to Rs. 3,66,912 and Rs. 6,59,845 respectively. There was a recoverable balance of Rs. 153

in Hardoi and of Rs. 189 in Sultánpur. The Deputy Commissioner of Hardoi gives no explanation, but it is doubtful whether any explanation would be satisfactory. The standing orders are that cesses and rates shall be first satisfied out of the revenue collections; and, as the Deputy Commissioner of Sultánpur has remarked of his own deficit, the unwonted infringement of the rule was probably overlooked till it was too late to remedy the mistake before the year's close.

Of the bakáya balance of Rs. 278 and Rs. 2,150 all was collected, except Rs. 20, entered erroneously and therefore remitted.

Statement No. XXIX.

19. Simply as a statement of land-revenue collections, these figures are eminently satisfactory. With the exception of a trifling sum in Hardoi, the revenue has been got in throughout the province completely and punctually, exclusive of those items in which the demand had been formally suspended after methodical inquiry and report by the District Officer. Of the amount outstanding as arrears of revenue, all but Rs. 387 in Hardoi was covered by the permission of Government to recover by instalments; and the papers indicate commendable attention to the details on the district revenue-rolls.

20. It is of some interest to compare this condition of affairs with that of 1874 and 1879. In 1874 the revenue demand on the province was Rs. 1,43,52,776; and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 7,50,247, of which Rs. 2,55,258 was returned as nominal or doubtful. The bakáya balance was Rs. 1,93,972, and the only district with a clear balance-sheet was Partábgarh.

In 1879 the land-revenue demand had been lowered by a revision of the assessment in several districts to Rs. 1,37,47,835; but the balance uncollected when the year closed was Rs. 42,085, and Partábgarh, Rae Bareli, and Bahraich were the only districts which had collected the demand in full. Of the bakáya balance on the ledgers, the sum recoverable was returned as Rs. 1,61,490.

In 1884 the land-revenue had increased to Rs. 1,40,22,887, chiefly in consequence of the progressive assessments, introduced in Gonda and Kheri to moderate

the enhancement of revenue, which the remarkable development of cultivation in those districts had justified. The balance uncollected at the end of the year, Rs. 28,193, was held in balance under express sanction, and nine out of 12 districts were wholly clear. The bakáya balance was Rs. 5,837.

21. The improvement in collections is marked. It is satisfactory also to find that on the whole the revenue came in very punctually in accordance with the dates fixed for the demand of the several instalments. A table is placed below, compiled from the monthly returns of the revenue collections, showing for each district what percentage of its revenue was leviable during each month of the year, and what percentage of the total collections of the year was in fact recovered within that month.

Month.	Lucknow.		Unao.		Bara Banki.		Sitapur.		Hardoi.		Kheri.		Bahraich.		Gonda.		Fyzabad.		Sultānpur.		Rae Bareilly.		Partabgarh.	
	Percentage of years revenue due.	Percentage of years revenue realized.	Percentage of years revenue due.	Percentage of years revenue realized.	Percentage of years revenue due.	Percentage of years revenue realized.	Percentage of years revenue due.	Percentage of years revenue realized.	Percentage of years revenue due.	Percentage of years revenue realized.	Percentage of years revenue due.	Percentage of years revenue realized.	Percentage of years revenue due.	Percentage of years revenue realized.	Percentage of years revenue due.	Percentage of years revenue realized.	Percentage of years revenue due.	Percentage of years revenue realized.	Percentage of years revenue due.	Percentage of years revenue realized.	Percentage of years revenue due.	Percentage of years revenue realized.	Percentage of years revenue due.	Percentage of years revenue realized.
October, 1883	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
November "	24	18	24	11	25	16	21	11	17	8	14	10	16	14	..	1	..	4	21	14	25	17	25	17
December "	24	21	24	20	25	22	21	16	17	18	22	14	25	20	22	21	19	13	21	14	25	24	17	14
January, 1884	..	7	..	12	..	11	..	11	..	6	8	12	9	15	..	1	..	6	..	9	..	6	..	7
February "	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	6	..	1	19	19	19	14	4	3	..	3	..	6
March "	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	4
April "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15	14	19	17	..	1	..	..	8	1
May "	26	25	26	21	25	25	29	23	33	24	21	17	25	18	16	16	19	19	27	23	25	24	25	19
June "	26	25	26	23	25	24	29	25	33	26	27	20	25	30	14	12	12	12	27	20	25	19	26	17
July "	..	3	..	8	..	1	..	9	..	13	6	15	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	10	..	4	..	9
August "	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
September "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3

The kharif collections throughout the province straggled somewhat, as was to be expected; and in Sitapur, Kheri, Sultanpur, and Partábgarh it may be argued on the figures that the defects of the kharif harvest were not made good till the sugarcane came in. The rabi revenue was paid on the whole with admirable punctuality, and in Hardoi, Rae Bareli, and Partábgarh alone were the collections so spread as to lead to the suspicion that the produce of the crops of last autumn was being drawn upon for the payment of the revenue due in the early summer. In none of these three districts was the failure of the rains of 1883 so serious as in other districts, in which collections were not similarly delayed, and there is some reason, therefore, to doubt whether in these three districts the collections were made with the discretion that is desirable. A failure of rain, when it seriously affects the harvest, is a good reason for postponing the call for the revenue, but it is not a reason for pressing the postponed demand in August and September, when there are no new crops in the rural markets, from the sale of which the demand may be met. Any considerable collections in that season tend to indicate that the postponement was made on insufficient enquiry and information, and that the District Officer has hastened to clear his balance-sheet at the end of the year, because he feels himself unable to justify the postponement. If the payers of revenue can pay, they should pay at the seasons fixed for the instalments after due consideration of the conditions of agriculture in the several districts. To realize when no rents are coming in, and no grain on the threshing-floor, is hardly in accord with a sound and judicious system of revenue collection, or with careful supervision of the tahsildárs.

22. In the tables appended, Nos. XXIV to XXVI, the statistics are given of the processes employed for the realization of the demand.

23. There were no sales or farms for arrears of revenue. In two maháls in the Sultánpur district sequestration was directed for terms of three and five years respectively, but the orders were not

Processes employed for
the collection of the reve-
nue.

Statement No. XXIV.

given effect to till after the expiry of the year. In the first of these cases, the owner had been, during a series of years, improving the temporary income from his single village by mortgaging small portions to tenants and neighbours at rents which provided for the interest on the loan by a reduction from the normal rent. In the end 1,060 acres out of 1,145 had been brought under mortgage, and the rental the owner could collect was so little in excess of the revenue payable to Government that any unpunctuality on the part of a few tenants stopped the payments of the owner. The other estate was one of those curiously intermixed properties that are met with in eastern Oudh. It consists of portions of 19 villages, some in the Sultánpur district, some in Fyzabad, and the numerous co-parceners who share this property live scattered about in the semi-detached fashion, which in all these tenures is conducive to mismanagement and quarrel. The estate had for years given trouble, and the milder measures tried in 1882 and 1883 had failed to induce greater method and punctuality in the management. In neither of these cases was there the least reason to suppose that the revenue assessment was heavy. In Hardoi transfer of patti was resorted to in nine cases, where solvent co-parceners paid up Rs. 1,944 on defaulting shares. In the preceding year three estates had been farmed or sequestrated for a term of years, and transfer of shares was resorted to in both the Unao and Sultánpur districts.

24. In thirteen cases, as compared with 23 and 26 in Statements Nos. XXV the two years preceding, a temporary and XXVI. attachment of the estate was required. The attachment was in almost every case effectual (see paragraph 42) and the arrears were realised within the year. The attachments of moveable property numbered 563, as compared with 807 and 1,014 in 1883 and 1882, and the attachment was followed by sale in only 58 cases. Arrests of defaulters again diminished this year from 573 to 258, and the reduction was very marked in Hardoi, where the arrests were 33, as compared with 235 in the previous year. The amelioration of the method of collection has not affected the amount of the collections, and the Deputy Commissioner is entitled to credit for the satisfactory amendment he has effected in this matter.

Sultánpur alone shows now a large number of arrests. The Deputy Commissioner defends the procedure as, in the circumstances of his district, a more efficient and merciful method than one of attachment of property. It is, however, significant that in a season certainly less favourable than its predecessor the revenue was collected in full with half the number of arrests made in 1883. In estates owned by a number of petty shareholders, detention may be the only prompt method of bringing defaulting co-parceners to the payment of their just shares, but processes against the property are more likely than those against the person to obliterate those traditions of recusancy which the Deputy Commissioner finds still to be in active force. The number of arrested zamíndárs actually remitted to prison was only 4; in 1883 it was 51.

25. There was a still further reduction (from 19,113 to 17,670) in the total number of dastaks issued. There are the usual fluctuations in the cost of the service, which of course depend partly on the number of dastaks served as well as on the number of dastak-servers entertained. Thus Fyzabad, which last year had the highest average cost, has this year a low cost, probably because a staff very slightly strengthened served 2,091 processes instead of 1,266. Rae Bareli, which paid 8 annas 6 pie per process when 864 dastaks were served, pays 11 annas 11 pie when only 520 are issued. As has been said before, the amount of these disbursements is of no great moment; but there is a tendency to renew the old establishments irrespective of the season, and the numbers entertained should be in some measure regulated by regard to the probable requirements of the year. The large number of dastaks served on one mahál in Partábgarh should have been explained.

26. It appears, then, that in spite of unfavourable rains and of harvests, which were in some important respects below the average, the revenue was collected with great punctuality and without pressure. This may be taken as satisfactory evidence that the land-revenue is now throughout Oudh light in its incidence, and paid without difficulty, even in seasons of considerable injury to the harvests. The comparative ease in the revenue collections during the last three years is probably due in some measure

to the relief afforded by the State payment of the village patwáris. The salaries paid by the landowners came to upwards of five per cent. on their revenue. The landowners have been relieved of that charge, and this reduction of their expenses seems to have had some practical effect in facilitating the realisation of the revenue. The chief reason however is the great increase in the rental which was shown by the special inquiries in 1883 to have taken place since assessment.

27. Thirty revenue-free tenures lapsed during the year. The area thus added to the revenue-roll was 2,519 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 3,365. The orders for the annual verification of these tenures are reported to be carried out, and are yearly more easy to execute.

Revenue-free tenures.
Statement No. XXVII.

STATISTICS OF AREA AND TENURE.

28. The usual statements are attached to this review, showing for each district the areas in cultivation at the date of the assessment now current, and the incidence of the revenue on those areas. The returns are continued in accordance with the decisions come to by the Statistical Congress, but are of little present interest, except as a gauge of the agricultural progress of the several districts. The area now in cultivation in each district is given in the table numbered XIII in the appendix.

Survey and settlement.
Statements Nos. I and II.

29. In the review of last year an abstract was given of the distribution of the proprietary rights in the province. Except in the classification of villages held by communities of owners, the returns received this year show little alteration. Sixty per cent. approximately of the province is owned by talúqdárs and the remainder is shared very equally by families which hold the land in common, and by communities which have parcelled their lands more or less completely among their members. The details, however, of this distribution present very singular differences. In some districts the talúqdári tenure is so much more prevalent than in others that it materially affects the character of the revenue adminis-

Tenures held direct from
Government.
Statement No. III.

tration: for example, in Bahraich and Partábgarh the talúqdári estates cover 90 and 80 per cent. of the area, whereas in Lucknow and Hardoi they extend to only 28 per cent. The difference is not only felt in the work of revenue collections, but is traced in the number and complexity of the cases for decision under the rent law. Where the estates are large and in the hands of a single owner collections are simple, and the rent-courts are saved the adjudication of those interminable disputes as to co-parcenary profits and the partition of co-parcenary rights,

* District.	Proportion of area in talúqdári tenures.
Bara Banki ...	52 per cent.
Lucknow ...	28 "
Unao ...	32 "
Hardoi ...	28 "
Sitapur ...	53 "
Kheri ...	64 "
Bahraich ...	91 "
Gonda ...	79 "
Fyzabad ...	75 "
Sultánpur ...	56 "
Rae Bareli ...	65 "
Partábgarh ...	80 "

which are the most difficult and prolonged, that come before them for trial. The figures may be of sufficient interest to be quoted here,* and have to be remembered in judging the comparative success of the administration in the several districts. The zamíndári tenure is prominent throughout the Lucknow Division and in Hardoi.

30. The details of the classification of co-parcenary tenure receive considerable alteration, as the registration of landed titles undertaken three years ago approaches completion. In the past year for example, the inquiries of the registering officer in Kheri led him to class 540 instead of 209 of the co-parcenary estates of that district as holding their lands in common instead of in severalty. On the other hand, in Unao the number of the estates held in severalty was changed from 101 to 552. This is a matter of considerable interest, and District Officers will be requested to make some personal examination of the correctness of the revised classification. As the tables at present stand, this classification is as follows:—

District.	Percentage of co-parcenary estates held in		
	Zamíndári tenure.	Pattidári tenure.	Bhaiyáshára tenure.
Bara Banki ...	29	...	71
Lucknow ...	31	17	52
Unao ...	26	15	59
Hardoi ...	29	12	59
Sitapur ...	64	4	32
Kheri ...	89	1	10

District.	Percentage of co-parcenary estates held in		
	Zamíndári tenure.	Pattidári tenure.	Bhaiyáchára tenure.
Bahraich	15	8	77
Gonda	59	14	27
Fyzabad	55	...	45
Sultánpur	10	...	90
Rae Bareli	4	7	89
Partábgarh	21	2	77

These figures give reason to suspect the correctness of the returns in Bahraich, Fyzabad, and Partábgarh. In the northern districts, characterised by a comparatively scanty population, a shifting cultivation, and frequent fallows, the tenure of the village lands in common is a natural condition of proprietary association; but wherever the population is full and the agriculture careful, there is a strong tendency to a formal division of the cultivated area among the co-parceners. So long as the lands of a community are subject to much fluctuation in occupation, it is to their general interest to retain the greater portion in a common management. The headman is responsible to his co-parceners for maintaining the considerate treatment which keeps the tenants from seeking better fortune elsewhere; and the losses from accident of season and the changes of fallow are shared from year to year by the general body of shareholders instead of falling with varying incidence on individual pattis. On the other hand, as agriculture becomes more assured and sustained, the inclination to a separate and private right in the land is correspondingly developed. The co-parceners, as they find the common estate less liable to capricious and local change, are more ready to assume the responsibilities of personal management and gradually add to their home-farms their share of the lands on which permanent tenants have settled.

In the tarái districts of Gonda and Kheri, where the revenue registers have been revised, the ratio of the co-parcenary communities, who hold their lands in zamíndári tenure in common, is as high as 60 and 90 per cent. In the intervening district of Bahraich the ratio is returned as 15. The registers of this district had not been revised, but it is improbable that there should be a variation so striking from the conditions shown to exist in its neighbours.

Again, the districts of Fyzabad and of the Rae Bareli Division are very similar in the character of their co-parcenary communities and in the general aspects of their agriculture. Throughout the Lucknow Division Brahman, Kurmi, and Musalman communities are mixed with the small estates of single owners; but these southern districts are in particular the country of Rajput clansmen; and when Rae Bareli and Sultánpur show 90 per cent. of these communities holding in the severalty of bhaiyá-chára, it suggests inquiry when for Fyzabad and Partábgarh the returns are 45 and 77.

31. Another table has been compiled from these returns, to which the attention of the District Officers is invited:—

District.					Number of sharers in each co-parcenary estate.	Area to each sharer.
						Acres.
Bara Banki ...	...	...	...	...	13	36
Lucknow ...	...	...	...	...	19	38
Unao ...	...	...	...	...	15	31
Hardoi ...	...	...	...	...	24	31
Kheri ...	...	...	...	...	5	107
Bahraich ...	...	...	...	...	1	480
Gonda ...	...	...	...	...	14	32
Fyzabad ...	...	...	...	...	20	22
Sultánpur ...	...	...	...	...	33	23
Rae Bareli ...	...	...	...	...	13	53
Partábgarh ...	...	...	...	...	22	20

The returns for Bahraich are clearly wrong, but the registers did not come under revision till the current year. The table gives further reason to question the correctness of the classification of these tenures in Fyzabad and Partábgarh, and in all districts it is desirable that, before the next report is submitted, such proportion of the registers be examined as will enable the Deputy Commissioner to judge whether the number of shareholders and the area of the estates have been correctly entered. Accurate information on these points is essential to a sound and intelligent administration of the revenue, and there should be no difficulty in ensuring correct totals for the district. It is, besides, a matter of interest that these tables should show the extent to which the original communities have proceeded in the parcelment of their tenures.

32. The special establishments detailed for the preparation of the revenue registers were reported to have completed their work by the end of the year under report in all but four districts. The remainder will be finished in the current year. It is disappointing, however, to find that occasionally, from excessive haste and insufficient supervision, serious errors were made. The only districts in which these mistakes were numerous were Bara Banki and Partábgarh, and measures have been taken methodically to rectify them. It is, however, evident that in all districts the Deputy Commissioner has trusted too implicitly to his special assistant, and has omitted to satisfy himself, as the record proceeded, that the classification of tenures was based upon the proper principles, or that the details were sufficiently examined and verified. The records can never be maintained with the accuracy, which is an essential part of the whole scheme, if they start with initial errors, and it has become necessary to direct careful examination of a proportion of the completed registers sufficient for the detection of blunders.

33. The revision is not always as careful as it should be. In one district last year it was pointed out that the returns of sub-settlement were so clearly wrong that they must have been based on a complete misapprehension of the definition of the tenure. The definition was repeated and the mistake corrected. In another district of the same Division the statistics of sub-settlement were re-considered in the light of these instructions, with the result that mistakes were made from which the registers before were free, and set right at the cost of trouble, which would have been avoided by more care in the first instance.

34. Omitting the returns of villages sub-settled or permanently leased, there are, according to the statements, under-tenures of other sorts in the soil of considerably wider area than was at one time supposed. In sir, occupancy right, and religious or clearing grants of different kinds, no less than 20 per cent. of the cultivation is said to be occupied in Fyzabad at rents more or less protected from arbitrary increase. The total area held in these

subordinate tenures is returned as 130,970 acres, which is roughly a fifth of the cultivated area. Occupancy rights, which are subject to enhancement at stated intervals, cover 20,196 acres, and the rent-free grants, covering 11,210 acres, are liable to resumption, although in practice they are little interfered with. In the remainder of the area the rents are fixed for the term of settlement, and, as will be seen further on (paragraph 55), the occupants appear to be in prosperous circumstances. In Par-tábgarh, Sultánpur, Gonda, and Kheri the proportion is returned as 13. In all of these districts, except Kheri, the Rajput clans are strong, and it is satisfactory to find that in a part of the province so densely peopled as these eastern and southern districts there is some fixity of tenure in so considerable an area. In Kheri the Commissioner suspects there is some mistake; the Deputy Commissioner returns 884 occupancy holdings, while in Sitapur there are only 245. The matter will be enquired into. In the other districts the protected area is much lower, and in Bahraich it is below 2 per cent.

35. The statement of transfers is compiled from the district records of the mutations effected during the year. So long as the establishment entertained for revising the revenue registers is at work, these mutations include all those transfers of former years which had not been reported, but which had come to light in the inquiries necessary for the accurate completion of the registers. The statement affords no data, therefore, in this year for judging the current changes in the ownership of property. The appendices do not include mortgages. This is in accordance with the instructions of the statistical commission, and the return accordingly shows only completed transfers, and not all those transactions affecting the land which are to be found in the registration statistics. According to the report of the Inspector-General of Registration there was a marked diminution of transfers throughout the province, and the total number of registrations was less than in any previous year since 1879-80. This is attributed by him to the excellent spring harvest of 1883, and is an indication that, in spite of the losses of

Statement of transfers.
Statement No. V.

the kharif and the labour imposed by the absence of winter rains, the country was generally prosperous. The conclusion arrived at by the Inspector-General is probably correct. The registration laws have been long in force in these provinces, and the exceptionally high number of optional registrations in Oudh shows that the need and advantages of registration are not only known but appreciated. It is a reasonable inference that these laws are not evaded, that money is not advanced on land until it is secured by the necessary registration, and that a diminution of registration is evidence not of any lessened efficiency in the department, but of a genuine reduction in the number of registrable transactions.

36. No waste-land grants were sold during the year.

Waste lands.

Statement No. VI.

No further progress was made in the reclamation of the lands on the banks of the Katna. A full report on the results of this interesting experiment is promised; but the opinion gains ground that they may be more usefully kept as grazing-grounds and fuel preserves than brought under the plough. The opening of the railway through the Kheri district will give this tract increased value, and the State forests of the neighbourhood are of the class which may be most profitably worked in the same way. The quantity of fuel they can export, when the means of conveyance are provided, is very large, and should give sensible relief to the demand for manure fuel which prevails in all the large towns on the Oudh Railway. Experiments have also been commenced on the storage and export of hay from these northern forests.

MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES SEQUESTERED OR ATTACHED OR THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

37. In appendix No. VII are given the details of the

Sequestered and attached estates.

Statement No. VII.

management of estates sequestered for arrears of revenue. As regards rent collections, the results of the year's management were as follows:—In Lucknow and Unao one village in each was under sequestration. Both were leased; in both the lease-money was realised in full.

In Hardoi six villages were still under sequestration. These likewise were leased, and the lessee did not default. In Fyzabad the estates so held were for the greater part under direct management; the rental was Rs. 40,467, and 99 per cent. was collected. The Sultánpur estates, with a rental of Rs. 31,138, were also under direct management, and the collections came to 98 per cent.

38. So far as the realisation of dues is concerned, this return is quite satisfactory. Except, however, in the district of Fyzabad, the reports and the figures give no indication of any real interest in these villages on the part of the official manager. The system of leases still prevails in Lucknow and Hardoi, and has been adopted in Unao, in the village sequestered there, in spite of the desire expressed in the last review of the revenue administration that villages of this sort should ordinarily be kept under the direct management of the Deputy Commissioner. The result is that the year's history of these villages is condensed into the remark that the rental had been realised in full and no expenses incurred. On the few occasions on which the very severe penalty of sequestration has to be imposed, the Deputy Commissioner should take pains to make sure that the management which he substitutes for that of the deposed proprietor is such as Government would like to see in its own estates. It is only nominally correct to say that no expenses are incurred, for the expenses of management are taken into account when the terms of the lease are settled; and there is no information that in any of the leased villages there had been anything done for improvement. The very fact of sequestration presumes previous mismanagement, and there may be villages so mismanaged as to leave no surplus for direct outlay, but the lease of a sequestered village is not the best method for placing it in a more assured position either in terms of tenancy or facilities of agriculture.

39. The report from Fyzabad is a bright contrast to those from the other districts. In the area under his management the District Officer built ten wells, three dams, and a tank, and laid out a considerable length of

road. Twenty-four wells were built by his tenants. Rs. 821 were advanced in aid of well-building or of the purchase of cattle, and a Behea cane-mill purchased for their use. Nor were the tenantry alone considered. When the deficit had been recouped, which led to sequestration, the proprietors were admitted to terms of greater leniency. In Sâwanpur the surplus was employed to redeem a mortgage on one of the sequestered villages, and in Mânakpur the rent imposed on the owners' *str* was reduced by a half in recognition of their good behaviour and assistance. The Deputy Commissioner writes of his meetings with the tenantry of the several properties, the public recognition of their enterprise and punctuality, the rent settlements by which their improvements were encouraged, and the complete change in the attitude of the proprietors. This is an example of the relations which a District Officer ought to establish on an occasion of this sort. It is an opportunity given him, not only of interposing in the fiscal interests of the State, but also of setting an example of those principles of land improvement and liberal dealing with the tenantry which should be constantly kept before the landowners of his district.

40. In statements Nos. VIII and IX are given the details of the State properties in their management. Forty-eight so-called estates, ranging from small plots to entire villages, were on the books of the Deputy Commissioners, bearing a revenue of Rs. 14,321. Six of these, with a revenue of Rs. 1,708, were transferred during the year. In Lucknow the village of Dogaur, which had come under Government management on the death of a muâfidâr, was restored to her heirs on their rights as proprietors being established. In Sitapur two villages, with a revenue of Rs. 979, were granted, at the instance of the Government of India, to a distinguished native officer of the 12th Bengal Cavalry. A village in Fyzabad was exchanged by the grantee of one of similar value in the Rae Bareli district. On the other hand, four estates were brought on the roll. In two cases these were mere plots surrendered by the Railway Company, and not yet otherwise disposed of. The others consisted of the village received in Rae Bareli in exchange

for one in Fyzabad, and of Sipatpur in Sitapur, a Government property, which had been by mistake taken off the roll some years ago. There were thus at the end of the year 46 properties on the roll, with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 13,136.

41. The rental due on these estates during the year was Rs. 31,153, and in most districts the collections were excellent. In Teor, the Hardoi village, to which reference was made last year, some improvement was effected. The Deputy Commissioner succeeded in settling some of the deserted lands, and a considerable sum was spent on improvements; but it was desirable, considering the interest of this case, that the Deputy Commissioner should have given a more detailed account of his management. In Kheri and Bahraich a great deal has been done in improvements, in the former district chiefly in the form of drinking wells. The Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich gives no details, and has been asked to supply the deficiency. In none of the other districts was anything attempted. The reason is everywhere explained to be that the villages were on lease, but the leases are not of long duration, and the duties of improvement have long been yearly impressed on Deputy Commissioners. More particularly in Lucknow and Sitapur, where the area under management is considerable, should this matter receive early attention. Even where the lease may not be presently terminable, there should be ways and means of applying part of the proceeds by arrangement with the lessees for the benefit of the tenantry and the property of the State.

42. Eighteen estates were under attachment during the year for arrears of revenue, and were for a longer or shorter time under the management of the Deputy Commissioners. In the two preceding years the numbers were 32 and 35. In Unao the two villages attached were released after three months' management with the arrears paid off from the collections. The two estates on this register in Hardoi are not properly entered there. They are both sub-settled tenures, which have been attached under the provisions of section 158 of the Land Revenue Act. In one the arrears have been cleared

Estates under attachment
for arrears of revenue.
Statement No. X.

but the other requires the special attention of the Commissioner. It has been under attachment since November, 1882, but in the past year not more than Rs. 1,565 have been collected out of a rental of Rs. 3,484, and the arrears, so far from being reduced, have increased. The Deputy Commissioner says he tried transfer of patti, but his negotiations fell through, and the matter appears to have arrived at a stage of serious complexity. The Deputy Commissioner has been called on for a special report, and will receive instructions to avoid the continuance of such serious miscarriage. In Kheri there were four attachments. In these the arrears were satisfied from the collections. In the fourth there was still a balance due of Rs. 209. In Bahraich the estates of two large non-resident talúqdárs had to be attached for heavy arrears—nearly Rs. 18,000. The attachment induced the immediate payment of the balance. In Gonda there is one village on this return, which, as in Sitapur, has been erroneously shown, as the tenure attached is a sub-settled one. The statement has been prepared in such a form as to be almost unintelligible, and possibly the Deputy Commissioner himself had not understood it when he expressed himself satisfied with the collection of Rs. 1,404 out of the current rental of Rs. 1,847. The management in this village has been commended to the special attention of the Commissioner. In Rae Bareli, of six estates under attachment four have been released, and in the two remaining the debt is small. The four estates in Partábgarh have all had their arrears paid off.

43. So far as concerns estates in direct engagement with Government, the management was good, the collections were successful, and the arrears promptly cleared off. Attachments were made for arrears amounting to Rs. 29,642; at the close of the year there were only three estates still under management, and the debt then due was Rs. 465.

44. The Deputy Commissioners managed 28 estates at the instance of the civil courts, three more than in the year before. They paid a revenue assessment of

*Estates under management in execution of decree.
Statement No. XI.*

Rs. 5,43,770, of which, however, the estate of Mahdauna alone contributed Rs. 4,97,580. The rental, exclusive of arrears of previous years, was Rs. 9,32,490; the collections of the year were in all Rs. 8,78,512, or 94 per cent. The cost of management was Rs. 60,313—7 per cent. on the collections. The debts due on these estates with the interest accruing during the year amounted to Rs. 2,56,417; payments were made, aggregating Rs. 34,362, and the debt at the end of the year stood at Rs. 2,22,055. In the estates on which this debt was due there was, further, a balance at credit of Rs. 12,077.

45. In this general account the figures of the Mahdauna estate so completely overbear those of the lesser properties with which it is here associated, that the results of management in the other estates must, in order to be judged properly, be separately exhibited. These results are epitomised in the following table:—

District.	Debts due at beginning of year.	Yearly rental.	Percentage of collections.	Percentage of cost of management.	Percentage of payment towards debt.
	Rs.	Rs.			
Unao ...	352	431	79	1	9
Sitapur ...	1,70,290	62,787	97	5	15
Hardoi ...	2,296	1,450	100	2	Nil.
Kheri ...	44,140	1,192	100	2	1
Rae Bareli ...	36,655	43,356	79	19	19
Partabgarh ...	2,684	5,627	68	7	98

46. In the Unao district, of the two estates under management, one was released after payment of its decree-debt; in the other the progress was better than the returns show, as the uncollected portion of the rental was recovered from the lessee immediately after the expiry of the year.

47. In Sitapur, the four small properties mentioned in the last review were duly discharged according to the anticipation then expressed. In a fifth the debt had been liquidated, and the Deputy Commissioner only awaited the order of the civil court to release it. There remained five, all considerable properties. The collections of rent were excellent, but the Deputy Commissioner's meagre account of his management is disappointing.

In the review last year it was expressly desired that the reports on the conduct of affairs in these estates, some of which remain for many years in the Deputy Commissioner's charge, should be given in the detail which their interest and importance fully merit. So little have these instructions been attended to, that even statistics, which suggest inquiry, have not been explained. For instance, the estate of Nikuri was placed in charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur in July, 1883, for a debt of Rs. 554. In this the first year of his management that officer returns the rental at Rs. 606. It was collected in full, but the revenue is Rs. 522, and no more than Rs. 40 was available for payment to the debt. It is improbable that the rental is correctly returned; if it is, the management is a hopeless undertaking, for the estate is either heavily over-assessed, or in circumstances which require early and careful explanation. Again, it was impressed on District Officers that they should not lose the opportunity of making improvements in the estates in their care. The Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur says nothing on this matter. The Commissioner doubts whether the Collector is competent, under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, to expend any portion of his receipts, except upon the establishment required for the collection, or on such purposes as the court may specially direct. There is no reason to apprehend that the courts would refuse permission to spend a moderate sum on improvements where they find an active and intelligent management, and the Commissioner overlooks the admirable instances that have been quoted in all recent reviews of extensive improvements effected by the tenantry without any pecuniary outlay by the estate wherever the manager has shown himself ready to encourage these undertakings. Muizuddinpur, an estate with a rental of Rs. 27,000, has been under the Deputy Commissioner for seven years. Attached estates of this sort are simply encumbered estates managed under a different law from Act XXVI of 1866, and management is not efficient which collects the rents year after year, without an attempt to improve the condition of the property and encourage the tenantry to invest their savings in works that will benefit the land and them-

selves. It may be that this is done ; but, in that event, the Deputy Commissioner does not do justice to himself when he contents himself by giving as an account of his management nothing but a few statistics of rent recoveries.

48. In Hardoi there was only one estate under attachment. A sum of Rs. 625 was credited to the decree-holder a few days after the close of the year, and the debt reduced to Rs. 1,612. Endeavours should be made to remit these sums within the revenue year. The Deputy Commissioner has discovered that the lessee of this estate is practically the judgment-debtor. The lessee's management does not, however, appear to be defective.

49. In Kheri there were two estates, in one of which the debt was paid off, and the other is a portion of the Muizuddínpur mentioned above. The instructions of last year as to the joinder of the figures for these two portions of the estate do not appear to have yet been carried out. The Deputy Commissioner of Rae Bareilly had eight estates under his charge, three of them only for the whole year. In these the collections were 100 per cent. of the demand, and the success in this respect and in the reduction of debt was marked. The reports are again silent as to the progress of the estates in improvements. They were under the management of the Estates Officer, and, as was remarked last year, it is improbable that in this part alone of his charge was its improvement neglected. It is trusted that in the next report a fuller account of the management will be given. A large estate with a rental of Rs. 11,500 was discharged during the year, and others are near release. Some of those recently added are so small that the Deputy Commissioner should consider whether his most convenient method of managing would not be by a *patbandha* lease.

Two out of the three estates in Partábgarh were released during the year, and the third a few days after the close of the year.

50. Of the 26 estates under management, exclusive of Mahdauna, 10 were thus cleared of debt, and, on

the whole, the progress in liquidation was as satisfactory as the conditions of rental permitted the courts to expect.

51. The separate report submitted by the Receiver of the Mahdauna estate is exceedingly statistical. It was to be expected, perhaps, that in the circumstances not much trouble would be taken in the details of the management; but the estate is a large and interesting one, it was under the charge of the Deputy Commissioners of Fyzabad and Gonda for many years, and the opportunity might have been with advantage taken of ascertaining and reporting in what respects matters had improved or deteriorated in the interval. Their management commenced with much profession of energy in projects of improvement; but the accounts of the year show that for various reasons—some good, some bad—the net result was practically blank. The meagre record of the year does not show much detailed supervision by the administering authority. In only one circle in the Gonda portion were the collections of rent very indifferent. The acting Deputy Commissioner explains that there had been a failure in the rice-crop, which in that tract was a principal staple. But he also attributes the result in part to the supineness of the rent collector employed in the circle. If, as would seem from this remark, the collections were greatly below what any deficiency in the crop would reasonably justify, it was the business of the Deputy Commissioner to see that the rent collector employed in a circle of special difficulty was a man of sufficient sense and activity.

So far as the rent collections are concerned, the management was sufficiently successful. The demand for current rent was Rs. 8,03,390; the total collections on account of rent current or in arrears was Rs. 7,77,917, or 97 per cent. on the current demand, and the receipts would have been higher had it not been that towards the close of the year the Privy Council delivered judgment in favour of the appellant, and the prospect of an immediate release of the estate weakened the influence of the collecting staff.

The revenue from miscellaneous income received creditable attention.

The expenditure was not extravagant. A sum of Rs. 75,000 was due for revenue arrears, which was paid up, and the greater portion of the considerable outlay in law expenses was in compliance with the orders of the appellate court in the great trial between the two litigants for the property. Establishment was allowed on a liberal scale; it cost $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the receipts. It has been already remarked that the expenditure on improvements was very different from the anticipations with which the year began. A budget provision of Rs. 80,000 had been sanctioned; the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,738, and of this sum no less than Rs. 1,115 were spent in buying up the rights of insolvent under-proprietors. The trained subordinate from Roorkee who was to assist the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda in the construction of his wells did not arrive. The alternative method was not attempted by either Deputy Commissioner of carrying out their improvements through their tenants, and the year's record is, in short, one of steady rent collection, enlivened by little sign of interest in the affairs of the estate or of activity in its development. The certainty that the estate could not long remain in the Receiver's hands was discouraging to the management, but it is disappointing to learn that intentions so excellent as those formulated in the budget for the year failed so completely of fulfilment. The estate was released on the 8th of December last.

52. In statement No. XII are shown the tenures which have come under management for arrears of under-proprietary rent, and to it is added an account of the estates managed by Deputy Commissioners under Act XL of 1858. There were in all 15, as compared with 18 in the previous year. A comparative abstract of the results of management is given in the table below:—

District.	Debts at beginning of year.	Yearly rental.	Percentage of collection.	Percentage of cost of management.	Percentage of payment towards debt.
	Rs.	Rs.			
Unao ...	1,701	3,166	128	6	...
Kheri ...	414	543	91	1	55
Bahraich ...	423	533	100	12	41
Fyzabad ...	...	802	100	...	...
Rae Bareilly ...	1,505	19,226	100	56	93
Sultanpur ...	436	1,805	98	4	55

53. In Unao the only estate managed under the Rent Act has been withdrawn, the Court having decided to proceed to sale. In the little property of Mianganj (Act XL of 1858) remarkable improvement has been effected. The inquiry into arrear rents was carefully conducted; very large realisations were made and a considerable surplus accumulated, to the suitable investment of which the Deputy Commissioner has doubtless directed his attention. The improvement of the estate itself has naturally the first claims. The report promised on this subject last year has not yet been received. The papers show a methodical and careful supervision that was much wanted in this district.

54. In Kheri good progress has been made in clearing the rent-debt on the two small tenures under attachment. One has been released.

In the single tenure shown in the Bahraich return collections are much better than in the previous year. Rs. 220 were paid to the decree-debt. The Deputy Commissioner does not explain why he left so large a balance as Rs. 105 in the treasury instead of paying it into Court.

55. The Fyzabad return is again blank, but, whenever it can be avoided, the Deputy Commissioner has long ceased to take under-proprietary tenures under management. They are small, they are scattered, and effective management of them is most difficult either to arrange or to supervise. His preference of the method of attachment chiefly by distraint of crops on the threshing-floor, is justified by the figures he has furnished. He was asked in the past year to recover decreed arrears of under-proprietary rent in 48 cases. It would have been impossible to organise a successful control of holdings so numerous, dotted over every part of his district; but of decrees amounting to Rs. 13,188 he realised no less than Rs. 8,310 within the year. The proportion, 63 per cent., is higher than that in any district where under-proprietary tenures were under management, except in Rae Bareli, where the debt remaining on the single

holding in the Deputy Commissioner's charge was small. Of the sum of Rs. 8,310 realised in Fyzabad Rs. 7,653 were recovered on the warrant alone, without the necessity of either actual attachment or sale; and the return further shows that in 28 of the 48 decrees, the decreed arrears amounting to Rs. 7,395 were recovered in full. These figures are most creditable to the Deputy Commissioner and his assistants: they give satisfactory indications that the under-proprietors of the district, even when dilatory in their rent payments, are in fairly prosperous circumstances, and they establish the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner in adopting his present procedure. The success of it is not more commendable than the saving in labour to the officers of the district and in worry to the people.

56. The arbitration mentioned last year on the accounts in Nimri, a small estate in Fyzabad, under Act XL of 1858, was put an end to on the failure of the arbitrators to come to a finding. It is not explained what adjustment of the accounts has in consequence been made, but apparently the orders of the civil court have been taken. The management has been satisfactory.

57. The Deputy Commissioner of Sultánpur has again done excellently in the five estates under his charge. Collections were full and debt rapidly paid off. At the end of the year three of these estates were clear. The only one which presents any difficulty now is that of Bijhuri, on which the detailed report promised by the Deputy Commissioner is awaited.

58. In Rae Bareli the only under-proprietary tenure under management was discharged within five days of the commencement of the year. The Alipur Chakrai talúqa, which had been attached during partition, is shown in this return. It was released in July.

59. Eight of the fifteen estates shown in this statement were cleared during the year, leaving seven with Deputy Commissioners; and the results on the whole show success in collections and general thriftiness of management.

MISCELLANEOUS.

60. The statements numbered XXX to XXXII concern the advances made under the Agricultural advances. Land Improvement and Takávi Acts. Statements Nos. XXX, XXXI, and XXXII. The advances under the former Act were doubled : Rs. 69,465 as against Rs. 33,411 in 1883. The great bulk of these loans was made in the district of Partábgarh, in which no less than Rs. 29,866 were advanced; but every district of the province except Bahraich and Gonda took part in these measures. In Sultánpur the advances were upwards of Rs. 11,000, in Bara Banki nearly Rs. 9,000, in Rae Bareli and Lucknow nearly Rs. 5,000. The loans were 350 in number, as compared with 139 in 1883, and they showed an almost new feature in the large proportion of the advances that were made to tenants. Of the 350, 109 were made to tenants. The applications were, without exception, for the construction or repair of works of irrigation, and it is a satisfactory part of the return that, whereas in 1883, 35 per cent. of the applications were rejected, the proportion in 1884 was not more than 24.

61. The same remarkable development was made in loans for kucha wells, seed and cattle under the Takávi Act. The total advances in 1883 were Rs. 6,398; in 1884 they were Rs. 57,961. Rs. 50,300 were distributed in the districts of Sultánpur and Partábgarh alone; but while in 1883 Lucknow and Rae Bareli were the only districts showing transactions under this head, in 1884 there are only four districts with blank returns.

62. The development of the system of agricultural advances is a subject of much interest. The dryness of the season was no doubt the immediate cause of the increase of applications and their more general distribution throughout the province; but the district figures show how very much in this matter depends upon the personal exertions and dispositions of the Deputy Commissioner himself. Wherever measures are taken for the prompt disposal of applications and disbursement of approved loans, the applications are numerous and the proportion is higher of applicants who are in earnest

in improvement. In Partábgarh there were 256 applications, of which only 14 per cent. were rejected, and in only one case did the Deputy Commissioner find that the loan had not been spent as proposed. In Unao there were but 10 applications, and four of these were rejected, as the real object was rather to pay debts than make improvements. The Rae Bareli Division has for several years set an excellent example in this matter to the rest of the province; and the reports from Partábgarh and Sultánpur give evidence of the commendable earnestness and intelligence with which the District Officers addressed themselves to this part of their charge. The method of assistance varied completely in these two districts. In Sultánpur the wells are small and worked almost entirely by hand-labour; in Partábgarh the wells are large and worked by bullocks. In Sultánpur the advances were solely for the construction of wells, pukka and kucha; in Partábgarh a third of the loans was for the purchase of cattle. The assistance for kucha wells in Sultánpur appears to have been a well-considered and most useful measure. More permanent wells could not have been ready in time to irrigate the winter crops, and a large area of the most valuable crops was helped successfully through an unfavourable season. Upwards of 5,000 of these wells were made, and, considering that for the most part these loans were to tenants, a recovery of 88 per cent. of the repayments due within the year is very creditable to the judgment with which the money was advanced and to the good faith of the recipients.

63. In the construction of masonry wells by tenants with the help of a State loan there is necessarily a difficulty. The improvement establishes a new relation between the tenant and his landlord, which the latter, as a general rule, is disinclined to assist. In Partábgarh the Deputy Commissioner, however, gave a good precedent in the estates in the Court of Wards by standing security for deserving tenants on those properties. It is still, however, exceptional to find a landlord who recognises that a holding protected against drought is a gain to his estate, even though his powers of enhancement and ejectment are subjected in consequence to some restriction. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is

disappointed to learn that in every case in which a tenant in Partábgarh got an advance on his landlord's security, he had to execute an agreement, surrendering to the landlord his rights of compensation. As the improvement, after repayment of the loan, was in fact executed at the expense of the tenant, it would have been better to decline the advance than to make it on such conditions; but it is understood that the Deputy Commissioner was not aware of the terms that were being exacted when he gave the loans.

64. The average of the advances, he writes, was under Rs. 140, and as small a sum as Rs. 25 had been asked for. He found that among the less well-to-do, the whole family, including the kinsmen, joined in the well-building, and cash was required only to meet the pay of the masons employed in shaping the bricks and making the curb. Wells costing in fact between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 if built by hired labour were in fact finished for a cash outlay of not more than Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

65. In loans for the purchase of cattle Major Grigg took the precaution to require the purchase to be made within a month, the purchase when made to be recorded in the patwári's diary, with a description of the cattle bought and the entries tested by the supervisor kanúngo. Of these a portion was afterwards tested by himself, and out of 823 loans only two came to light in which the money had been turned to other uses.

66. These details prove that the assistance given by the Deputy Commissioner was given in a business-like way, and that his arrangements not only encouraged a very ready resort for aid, but ensured an honest application of the large sums he advanced.

67. Major Grigg gives some interesting statistics of the improvements which are being rapidly effected in his district. Of 833,000 bighas under cultivation, 549,000 were irrigated. In 237,000 bighas at present unirrigated the construction of wells was possible. The wells and tanks which at settlement had given water to 14,000 bighas had in the interval become silted up; but in the year preceding that of report 139 new wells and 16

tanks had been made at a cost estimated of Rs. 35,000. This was mainly due to private enterprise, for in that year not more than Rs. 4,000 had been advanced in takávi. To these have to be added the wells built by private and public money last year under the great impetus given by Major Grigg's energy; and he estimates that in a very few years, if this activity be maintained, the whole area of cultivation in his district will be completely protected, so far as the main rabi crops are concerned, from the effects of a year of drought.

68. A somewhat similar anticipation was made in regard to the Rae Bareli district in the review of the administration of 1882, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the lead which has been given in this Division may be taken up in the Lucknow Division and the less protected parts of Sitapur and Hardoi. Mr. McConaghey speaks of the patience and fortitude with which the peasantry of Baiswara persevered in the labour entailed on them by the drought, and gives well-merited praise to the benevolent and judicious assistance given them by Mr. Harington and Major Grigg in their respective districts.

69. The outstanding advances under the Land Improvement Act due during the year
 Statement No. XXXI. amounted, principal and interest, to Rs. 59,936; the collections to Rs. 57,290. The balance was small and confined to the districts of Rae Bareli and Sultánpur, in which the Deputy Commissioner designedly refrained from pressing the collections. The outstanding principal of the Government loan is Rs. 2,13,197.

70. The instalments due during the year on ad-
 Statement No. XXXII. vances for the purchase of seed and plough-cattle were in all Rs. 38,614. The collections were Rs. 36,765. The only considerable balances were in Rae Bareli and Sultánpur. In Rae Bareli the recoveries postponed amounted to Rs. 1,100; and from the character of the loans and the security in this class of transaction, it is not satisfactory that so large a balance should have been passed over without some explanation.

71. In the tables numbered XXXIII to XXXVII
Notices of ejectment and
 relinquishment.
 Statements Nos. XXXIII
 to XXXVII. are contained the statistics relating
 to the notices of ejectment and relin-
 quishment issued at the instance of
 landlord and tenant respectively in the season of 1884.

72. In ejectment notices there was a large increase. From 50,547 they became 64,950, and the area covered by the notices instead of 193,000 acres was 254,000. The increase was most marked in the districts of Lucknow, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Kheri, and Gonda. In the relation of the area under notice to the area under cultivation, the three districts of the Lucknow Division and Sultánpur hold a marked pre-eminence.

73. The notices of relinquishment tendered affected an area of 49,000 acres, as compared with 68,000 in 1883. It might be argued from this that the spring harvest of 1884 was, in spite of all the toil required during the growth of the crop, sufficiently lucrative to raise materially the hopes of the agricultural classes and to encourage them to stay by the land. Nevertheless, the service of formal notices seems to be mainly a matter of fashion or custom in particular districts. The districts of the Lucknow Division and Rae Bareli almost monopolise the practice of relinquishment. In other districts, the tenant, when he resigns his fields, does so without troubling himself about any prescribed formalities.

74. As regards the results of the notices of ejectment, the following figures are an abstract of the returns. The number of tenants evicted from the whole of their cultivation in the village in which notice was issued was 15,246; the number of cases in which a partial disturbance ensued was 14,524; enhancement followed on 15,849 of the notices. In 19,331 cases the notices were followed by no change whatever, either in area of occupation or in rent. The ratios to the whole have not sufficiently varied from those of the previous year to call for any comment.

75. Again, the proportion of non-resident tenants evicted to make room for resident cultivators was high as

compared with former years, and the number of those evicted who ceased to cultivate was low. It will be remembered that, in the review of last year's revenue administration reference was made to the ruling issued by the Judicial Commissioner in 1882, that, under the present law, a tenant cannot defeat ejectment by showing that he has received no compensation for an improvement made during tenancy; and it was supposed that the ruling would diminish the number of contested ejectments. There is in this respect still little change. Sixteen per cent. of the notices were contested in 1883, 14 in 1884: 57 per cent. were unsuccessful in 1883, 59 in 1884. The ruling has since been cancelled, but while in force seems to have had little real influence on the conditions of agricultural tenure. Considerable though the increase in eviction was, there are features of the process which, it is only fair to recognise, are not so unsatisfactory as they might be. The object of the landowners' action was in greater measure the reduction of the non-resident cultivation, which must be always the least productive form of agriculture; they refrained from pressing the advantages which a judicial decision had given them; and when the notices ended in actual eviction, dispossession was more mildly enforced, and a larger proportion of the tenants left in occupation of part of the lands they had been cultivating. It has, also, to be remembered that eviction is often the only remedy against a recalcitrant tenant. At the same time it is the constant remark of the District Officers that the recorded facts are not the complete facts, and that, while it is known that in every other village in the province one or more ejectment notices were served, it is not known how far each such notice was used to influence an enhancement of the rents of neighbouring tenants. The Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, for instance, writes as follows:—"The results of the notices appear to have been much the same as last year. Over the greater portion of the Atraula tahsil enhancement of rent is practically made without having recourse to process by notice. The ryot is actually able to pay something more than he pays at present; the landlord's karinda visits a village, and calls on all the ryots to sign a new kistbandi at enhanced rates. They all refuse at first, then gradually, by

dint of ingenious harassment and no doubt occasional violence, a few are forced to give in, after which most of the rest follow like sheep, inwardly resolving not to pay a penny more than they used to do. A few independent souls hold out, and are marked down for next notice season. The bulk of the agricultural population in this district are timid and spiritless and extremely ignorant peasants."

76. There was no improvement in the provincial totals in respect to a reduction in rent as a result of relinquishment notice; on the contrary, 70 instead of 60 per cent. were followed by complete or partial evacuation of the holding. But it is a new circumstance in the returns that in Unao, Rae Bareli, and Sultánpur, half of the tenants who gave notice with the avowed intention of inducing a reduction of rent succeeded in their object. The Commissioner of Rae Bareli makes a significant comparison:—"The proportion of rents enhanced by notices of ejectment to rents abated by notices of relinquishment is as ten to one."

77. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner does not take up, in this review, any close examination of the statistics of ejectment notices and of their effect upon the tenantry. The matter is still under separate consideration; and it is sufficient here to say that the figures in the report strengthen his belief that the Oudh rent law in regard to tenant holdings-at-will might be amended with advantage to the tenantry and without detriment to the real interests of the landlords. The steady increase of ejectments indicates a practical insecurity of holdings, and a constant shifting of the cultivators, that can hardly be otherwise than economically disadvantageous; while in districts where the tenants very largely belong to the classes that formerly claimed some kind of property in the land, or at any rate some fixity of tenure by custom, the uncertainty and instability of their year-by-year occupation must, if it continues (at it probably will), keep up a feeling of discouragement and discontent. If the question of amendment is treated in a reasonable and deliberate manner, any

proposals being explained to and openly discussed with both landlords and tenants, there should be good ground for expecting to reach conclusions leading towards some measure for protection of the tenants, and for the bettering of their condition, that may command the assent of the landlords, and that would avoid any encroachment upon the established system of landownership in Oudh. The landlords concerned are not the talúqdárs only, but all proprietors of land in the province; the tenants concerned are almost the whole body of tenantry. And since questions of hereditary tenant right, or of the growth of occupancy tenures, have been finally settled in Oudh, so that the landlords need have no fear of their revival, it is hard to believe that the contract relations between proprietors and cultivators cannot be adjusted by law upon some basis that may place a moderate check on the present liability of the tenants to unlimited annual ejectments.

78. In the statements Nos. XXXIX and XL are given the details of the action taken by the Deputy Commissioners, at the instance of talúqdárs, for the realisation of arrears of under-proprietary rent. Of 297 applications received during the year all but 7 were disposed of. Claims were admitted to sums amounting to Rs. 69,505. The total sum for recovery, including cases standing over from the previous year, was Rs. 91,947, of which Rs. 80,915 were collected and a balance left outstanding of Rs. 11,031. The recoveries were 88 per cent. of the sums recoverable, and the results are creditable to the District Officers. It is an indication of the later harvests being not on the whole unfavourable, that the rent arrears which the Deputy Commissioners were asked to recover were of considerably less amount than in 1883, and the returns for a series of years have shown a steady improvement in the punctuality of the payments of their rents by the under-proprietors. There are only four districts—Sultánpur, Gonda, Fyzabad, and Hardoi—in which official assistance in the collection of them was much asked, and in all of them the realisations were good: in Sultánpur they reached the very high

Arrears of under-proprietary rent.

Statements Nos. XXXIX and XL.

given the details of the action taken by the Deputy Commissioners, at the instance of talúqdárs, for the realisation of arrears of under-proprietary

figure of 99 per cent., and in Gonda the shortcomings of the previous year were corrected.

79. The most interesting feature in the year's work in this respect was that out of 23 applications in the Amethi tahsil (Sultánpur) no less than 14 were made by the under-proprietors themselves. In this district the very proper procedure is adopted in all such cases of a careful settlement in the first instance of the several liabilities of the co-parceners, and joint responsibility is only enforced when every effort to realise from the individual co-sharers has failed. The object of the applicants in these cases was plainly to obtain, as a protection against themselves, a correct and authoritative apportionment of their liabilities, and the resulting collections gave little trouble. The Deputy Commissioner suggests that, in such cases, the percentage charged on collections should be reduced. It is open to him to submit his proposal with more detail than is given in his report. In a community in direct engagement with Government defaults which arise from internal quarrels come promptly to notice, and in the interests of the Government revenue those settlements and adjustments are effected which have been so markedly appreciated in Sultánpur. In under-proprietary communities however, if the superior chooses to postpone his demand, there is no official information of either default or its causes, and there have been so many examples of the gravest injury to these tenures for want of timely intervention in the disputes of the co-parceners, that the action of the Amethi under-proprietors is a welcome sign and deserves encouragement.

80. In statement No. XLI is shown the work done during the year in partitions. Of
 Partitions. partitions of all sorts—perfect and
 Statement No. XLI. imperfect, proprietary and under-proprietary—there were 944 for disposal. Of these 341 were actually carried out and completed—36 per cent. This is an improvement in the results of the two previous years, when not more than 30 and 31 per cent. of the applications were carried to completion.

The work of the respective districts is compared in the following table :—

			<i>Applications for disposal.</i>			<i>Partitions completed.</i>			<i>Percentage of partitions effected to applications for disposal.</i>
			<i>Perfect partition.</i>	<i>Imperfect partition.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Perfect partition.</i>	<i>Imperfect partition.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Lucknow ...	...	...	8	55	58	3	32	35	60
Unao ...	...	...	124	8	132	47	7	54	41
Bara Banki ...	...	...	25	86	111	6	34	40	36
Sitapur ...	...	...	32	31	63	11	20	31	50
Hardoi ...	...	...	40	108	148	9	34	43	29
Kheri ...	...	...	51	9	60	26	1	27	45
Fyzabad ...	...	...	72	1	73	24	1	25	37
Bahraich ...	...	...	19	2	21	4	2	6	29
Gonda ...	...	...	41	23	64	9	9	18	28
Rae Bareli ...	...	...	35	9	44	11	4	15	34
Sultánpur ...	...	...	30	36	66	7	21	28	42
Partábgarh ...	...	...	83	21	104	10	9	19	18

81. In Lucknow, Sitapur, and Sultánpur, the improvement, as compared with the previous year, was marked; and though in Rae Bareli, Hardoi, Bahraich, and Gonda, the outturn of work was indifferent, it is in Partábgarh alone that it was decidedly bad. Throughout the Rae Bareli Division, the Commissioner is of opinion that the staff of amíns is poor and that they foster disputes instead of expediting business. The Deputy Commissioner of Rae Bareli affirms that he has watched the partition-cases narrowly; the Deputy Commissioner of Partábgarh reports that he not only had monthly reports, but that he called up cases for examination. If it is the want of honest amíns that causes the very inadequate result to this supervision, the Deputy Commissioners must make early arrangements for the substitution of a more respectable class of partitioning agents. The signal failure in this branch of work in Partábgarh is the more to be regretted that, in many other respects, the Deputy

Commissioner's oversight had been maintained with prominent advantage.

82. In 1883 Hardoi was one of the most successful districts in the province in the matter of partitions. For its backwardness in 1884, the excuse of the Deputy Commissioner is that the partition-cases were distributed to the several sub-divisional officers instead of being entrusted to a single assistant. It is not the experience of other districts that this division of labour is injurious to the prompt disposal of work. The division, as the Commissioner points out, is of value in other respects : it gives information and training which are most useful in the other branches of the sub-divisional officer's duty, and under the careful superintendence of the District Officer has not elsewhere failed in maintaining a good outturn of work.

83. It is not to the credit of the revenue establishment in Bahraich that, with so few cases for disposal, so little should have been done ; but neither the Deputy Commissioner nor the Commissioner offer any explanation. In 1883 this district had the lowest outturn in the province, and in the current year this matter should receive the Deputy Commissioner's special attention.

84. In Gonda, in 1883, there was a spirited improvement in the disposal of partition-cases : in 1884 it reverted to a position better only than that of Partábgarh. This happened in spite of what the Deputy Commissioner considers to be an excessive number of amíns : and the only alleged justification is the incomplete state of the revenue registers. This deficiency has since been rectified, but it existed in 1883 without disparagement to a comparatively favourable issue in completed partitions.

85. The table given above shows a remarkable variety of practice in the different districts in regard to the ratio of imperfect partitions. In Unao, Kheri, and Fyzabad they are practically unknown, and throughout the Rae Bareli Division they are comparatively uncommon. The Commissioner of Lucknow has some excellent remarks on this matter, which are quoted below, and in which the Lieutenant-Governor generally concurs : "It

should be borne in mind that the desire of the solvent to escape liability for the debts of the insolvent portion of the proprietary community is only one of the many causes which lead to applications for partition. There are other potent causes, such as the hope that inequalities in severalty may be made good out of the common land, and discontent with the lambardár's management of the estate in zamíndári maháls or of the common lands in imperfect pattidári maháls. The terms 'perfect' and 'imperfect,' as applied to partitions, are simply never understood by natives. They fancy that in an imperfect partition something must be left undivided. If a sharer is asked whether an imperfect partition would not answer his purpose, he generally replies that he wants everything divided. I quite agree with the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow that, where the lands have all been divided, no sharer should be called upon to pay arrears due from another sharer, except when he has the defaulter's share transferred to him. Only constant supervision can secure this principle being carried out. The tahsildár, when making his collections, often does not know what the tenure of the estate is, and cannot stop to enquire. He generally looks to the lambardár; but in a perfect pattidári mahál, or, which is much the same thing, a mahál in which an imperfect partition has taken place, each sharer collects his own rents; and in these estates the lambardár is simply a person who, in lieu of 5 per cent., guarantees that the sharers shall pay their quota of the Government revenue punctually or through himself. Where a default takes place, there seems no reason why the tahsildár should not look to the lambardár to make it good. The tahsildár should be required to report every instance in which he has collected from one sharer other than a lambardár an arrear due from another sharer in pattidári maháls. The result, no doubt, would be to materially reduce the number of applications for perfect partition."

The gradual disintegration of the proprietary communities has long been regarded as inevitable, but it is in the interests of all parties that abruptness in the transition should be as far as possible avoided. And if the co-parceners are willing to retain their union with the

safeguards which Mr. Quinn proposes, it is desirable to leave them in the modified relationship which follows the completion of an imperfect partition. At the same time, if imperfect partition is only a step on the road to a complete separation, the division of the lands to the several co-parceners becomes a matter of great importance. If they are so intermixed as to lead to dispute and difficulty, the complication is one which can never again be set right, except with that mutual consent which it is always difficult to obtain and which in a time of dissension becomes practically hopeless. The Lieutenant-Governor observes, therefore, with regret that, notwithstanding all that has been said on repeated occasions, the Commissioner of Rae Bareilly reports "a too slavish adherence to the principle of field sub-division." In some instances he found this carried to such an extent as to seriously affect the productive value of the land. "A considerable area of land is wasted on field boundaries, and the plots are often too small to admit of their being properly ploughed." No partition is confirmed until the Deputy Commissioner has seen the map of the new estates: and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that no partition in future be allowed to pass which is open to the criticism implied by Mr. McConaghey's remark.

86. Statement No. XLIII is a return showing how many of the annual village papers
 Village papers. Statement No. XLIII. have been filed by the patwáris in accordance with the rules.

The number remaining unfiled at the close of each of the last three years was as follows :—

		1882.	1883.	1884.
Field-books	...	1,037	107	876
Crop statements, kharif	...	689	536	24
Ditto, rabi	...	689	743	24
Rent-rolls	...	709	814	505

On the whole, particularly in the crop statements, there is improvement. The only districts entirely clear are Kheri, Fyzabad, Bahraich, and Partábgarh; but the only district in which the unpunctuality is considerable is Unao. There 483 field-books and 266 rent-rolls, two-thirds of the balance in the entire province, were still unfiled, and the excuse is insufficient. It is true that

duties in connection with the revision of the revenue registers took up a good deal of the time of the tahsildárs and peshkárs ; but the tahsíl officials were similarly employed in Fyzabad, and yet the whole of the village papers in that district were punctually got in.

According to the return given in statement No. XLIV, the whole of the field-books and rent-rolls were subjected to check by the supervisor kanúngos.

87. From the reports of the District Officers and the Director of Agriculture, there is reason to believe that the papers are prepared with greatly increased correctness. The Commissioner of Rae Bareli, who took a great deal of interest in this matter, expresses himself agreeably surprised with the intelligence and local knowledge displayed by the patwáris as a body, and reports that the general character of their work is certainly equal to that turned out by the patwáris of the North-Western Provinces during the first years of the introduction of the new system. The Commissioner of Sitapur finds "very marked improvement" in the preparation of the village papers and in the manner in which the patwáris and kanúngos do their duties ; and he is sanguine that if District Officers continue the personal interest they have shown in the subject, this improvement will be permanent and progressive. The Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki had the patwáris of each supervisor's circle assembled for six days at the beginning of the season and carefully instructed in the proper method of compiling their forms. He mentions the much increased confidence and accuracy with which they afterwards carried out their work. In all districts the staff of supervisors had been completed, and, if in a less systematic manner, the patwáris all came under regular instruction and guidance. The result of this instruction and supervision seems to have been everywhere felt. The Deputy Commissioner of Partábgarh mentions that in an outlying pargana, rarely visited by the English officers of the district, numerous and sometimes glaring mistakes had been discovered. The account of the general improvement in the village papers is satisfactory, and they appear to have already reached a fair average of correctness and punctuality. The

Commissioner of Sitapur notes, however, that the testing of the kanúngos' work is yet very far short of what it should be. "A scrutiny of the diaries of tahsildárs and peshkárs has hitherto generally been disappointing. One hears of the papers of a very respectable number of villages having been inspected, but an examination of the diary too often shows, from the number of entries in a single day, that the so-called testing could only have been of the most superficial kind, and that sometimes it was confined to an examination not in the village but at the tahsili." These irregularities can only be checked by such careful supervision by the district staff as the Commissioner himself had given.

88. This improvement, however, was enforced by much stricter penalties for default than in the previous year. In 1883, 213 patwáris were fined for neglect; the number fined in 1884 was 702. In three districts—Hardoi, Sultánpur, and Gonda—the number fined was very large—221, 218, and 110 respectively. The reports do not show what the amount of these fines was: probably in each case it was small. But the pay of the patwári is small; his duties were new, and, as far as can be judged from the reports, the results attained were quite as good in Lucknow, where 5 patwáris were fined, as in Hardoi, where 221 were fined. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed in the review for last year the opinion that resort to this method of coercion should be very carefully restricted, and he must ask Commissioners to take steps for controlling the increased tendency to employ it.

89. The number of patwáris dismissed, however, was not very large. The number returned is 173, but this includes both those removed for incompetency and those discharged for misconduct, and the total is in the circumstances less than might have been expected.

90. The reports show that in most districts the Deputy Commissioners availed themselves of the power of bringing patwáris on a separate list for direct payment of their salaries by the tahsildár, where the landlord is persistently unpunctual in the payment. The total number is 259, but 146 of these were in the Gonda district.

It is not reported whether the consequences of this caustic action in Gonda had been the establishment of a punctual payment of the patwáris' salaries throughout the rest of the district; but the Deputy Commissioner complains that one consequence has been to load his office with the preparation of bills which they cannot keep up to date, and apparently the patwáris on his separate list do not receive their salaries with greater punctuality than before. The Commissioner of the Division is requested to enquire into this matter. The reports do not show that elsewhere there was much complaint of delay in the payment of salaries. In Unao, out of 700 patwáris only 58 made any complaint, and the Deputy Commissioner did not find it necessary to bring more than two on his list for direct payment.

91. In several districts, however, there is complaint that the present salaries are inadequate. These complaints are chiefly in the taráí districts of Kheri, Bahraich, and Gonda, in which the progress of cultivation since settlement has been undoubtedly exceptional. The salary was fixed before this recent expansion of cultivation, and there is a natural tendency to seek an increase of payment for an increase of work. The limit of savings, however, in the patwári budget is so narrow that it is impossible to allot an increase to any particular district until the Lieutenant-Governor has before him the representations of all the districts, with the detailed grounds on which they severally seek an increase to their allotments. The salary fund of the Oudh patwáris is proportionately as high as that of the North-Western Provinces, and the complaint by the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda of the great inadequacy of the pay of his patwáris is hardly in consonance with the number of his fines.

92. Another point on which a good deal of comment has been made in the reports is the scattered character of many of the patwáris' charges and the great want of uniformity in the area and the salary attached to them. All these are necessary incidents of a system, in which the patwáris were the servants of the landlords, and their charges were as varied in every circumstance

as the estates on which they were employed. There is in consequence, in the present arrangement of the patwáris' circles, an absence of the symmetry which is always attractive to an official; but the test by which that arrangement should be judged and changed is that which the Lieutenant-Governor has from the beginning indicated for the guidance of District Officers—the efficiency with which the patwáris conduct their duties. The figures which have been submitted, and the remarks illustrative of the year's administration in the district reports, do not lead to the conclusion that the present arrangement is on the whole answering badly, and where in special cases it is, the course which the Deputy Commissioner should adopt is the practical one of applying specific remedies. In Fyzabad, the Deputy Commissioner re-arranged the patwári charges in three parganas under the authority of the Circular Orders which permit the re-adjustment of any charge, in which the patwári has to visit more than three villages. In Sultánpur, the Deputy Commissioner and his assistant, with the consent and approval of the land-owners, made all the revisions which they considered necessary for efficiency in 11 out of the 18 supervisors' circles. In Partábgarh, 102 patwári circles were revised with the consent of the proprietors. These are not the districts from which any complaint is now submitted as to the distribution of patwári charges, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not doubt that in others the Deputy Commissioners will find the land-owners equally reasonable in agreeing to any changes which experience has shown to be required for the preparation of correct and punctual accounts.

93. In some districts great progress has been made in getting absentee patwáris to reside in their circles. It cannot be carried out without difficulty. The charge of building himself a separate house is a heavy one to the patwári, and, unless his family is moved with him, the requirement of residence will in practice be habitually evaded. But it is a point of essential importance which must not be lost sight of. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner observes with satisfaction the measures taken by the Deputy Commissioner of Bara

Banki in Court of Wards' villages to provide, at the expense of the estate, houses for those patwáris who had been hitherto allowed to live outside of their circles.

94. The patwári schools in Lucknow, Bara Banki, Kheri, and Sultánpur have done well. In Sultánpur great advantage was gained by moving it at intervals to the several tahsils in succession. The results in the schools in Partábgarh and Unao were indifferent; the school in Bahraich was wholly closed. In most districts there are now few patwáris outside of the exempted class, and it will be considered by the Director of Agriculture whether the tuition of candidates for the office of patwári could not be arranged for in the ordinary schools.

95. The establishment of kanúngos has now been completed. It is not yet what it should be, but the inefficient are being gradually weeded out, and on the whole the District Officers seem satisfied with their attention to their duties. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see the interest which, with few exceptions, the Deputy Commissioners and their assistants have taken in the supervision and examination of the work of the patwáris and kanúngos in their respective districts. The data the patwáris furnish are, after all, the main basis of the revenue administration, and on the correctness of the village-papers the soundness and success of district work in many respects depends.

96. At the close of the last review of the revenue business of the province the Lieutenant-Governor expressed a hope that in their reports District Officers would take more notice of the effects of the seasons upon the details of the administration, and examine the statistical results recorded in the annual tables in the light of the observations and inquiries made by themselves and their staff in the course of the year. Only four of the twelve Deputy Commissioners have endeavoured to give some connected account and summary of the condition of their districts, but the Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure that the figures in the returns have been subjected to more careful analysis and treated and illustrated with more general interest. The Fyzabad Commissioner's report goes very little beyond a perfunctory commentary

on the returns, and more might have been expected from the experience gained in the superintendence of so important a Division. The report for the Gonda district is, however, written with care and intelligence, although the final paragraph discloses somewhat imperfect views as to the proper functions of the new Local Boards. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to see the success with which Major Noble, as Deputy Commissioner in Bara Banki, carried with him the talúqdárs of his district in the execution of various useful schemes.

97. The year was plainly a prosperous one. In spite of severe losses in some crops, the harvests were on the whole sufficient, markets were well stocked, and prices kept on a moderate level. The necessity for continuous irrigation and the very considerable demand for labour on the Bengal and North-Western Railway gave the labouring classes exceptional employment. Crime has not been for many years so light, and, except for an epidemic of small-pox in the eastern districts, the seasons were singularly healthy. Even cattle-disease was less prevalent than usual. Rents and revenue were paid with punctuality; and all the returns indicate that the people were in comparatively easy circumstances. In several matters of official administration there was decided improvement. The rent inquiries which took up so much time in the previous year had ended, and the District Officers had greater leisure for their regular duties, and in the details connected with the collection of the revenue, in the management of the estates in their charge, in the encouragement of agricultural loans and in the disposal of partitions, there was a satisfactory advance both in the character and extent of the work done.

98. The Oudh portion of the Bengal and North-Western Railway line was opened for traffic during the year, traversing a very fertile country, the produce of which had no previous outlet except by its rivers. Feeder-roads have been constructed in connection with this railway, and the District Officers anticipate a great development of the trans-Gogra country which has now been opened up. Lines were surveyed for the extension of

railways through the Sitapur and Rae Bareli Divisions; and the former of these is now under construction.

99. The demand for sleepers to be laid down on these lines and on the new railways in the North-West Provinces brought very large orders to the Oudh forests. The profits on the transactions in the Oudh forests during the last year nearly doubled; and the removal of the crooked trees, which furnished the sleeper-timber, has been a distinct gain to the forests by giving room for the growth of straighter and sounder wood. The interest that has thus been attracted to the Oudh forests has had other results, and experiments have been initiated for the export of fuel and fodder to the southern districts, which have promise of benefit. The grazing-grounds in the forests are being brought into more compact arrangement; but they are too distant from the thickly-peopled country of the two southern divisions to be reached by cattle in a season of drought, and it will be a matter of the greatest benefit to the agriculture of those divisions if the experiment of cutting and transporting supplies of fodder from the forests is successful.

100. The rains with which the year closed were heavy: some damage was done by the floods of August and October, 1884, but, so far as can be judged in anticipation of actual returns and statistics, there is every reason to believe that in the year following 1883-84, the spring harvest of which has just been completed, there has been no decrease of agricultural prosperity.

By order, &c.,

NAINI TAL :	}	J. WOODBURN,
<i>The 26th May, 1885.</i>		<i>Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.</i>

APPENDICES.

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I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

I.—The Survey and Settlement.

SURVEY (for the year ending 30th September, 1884).

AREA PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN MILES.				COST PER MILE.			SURVEYED DURING THE YEAR WITH COST PER MILE.			Remarks.
District.	Topographi- cally.	Revenue.		Topographi- cal.	By villa- ges.	By fields.	Topographi- cal.	Revenue.		
		By villa- ges.	By fields.					By villa- ges.	By fields.	
						Rs. a. p.				
Lucknow	976.68	979.25	48-3-0	The Govern- ment reserv- ed forests are excluded from the area in this re- turn.
Unao	1,736.54	1,768.36	...	...	45-11-0	...	...	...
Bara Banki...	...	1,727.72	1,768.22	...	...	40-5-0	...	...	...
Sitapur	2,205.80	2,253.23	...	...	40-4-6	...	...	...
Hardoi	2,285.64	2,305.10	...	...	32-5-9	...	...	...
Kheri	2,536.19	2,541.38	...	...	31-8-5	...	...	...
Fyzabad	1,649.08	1,688.36	...	...	38-12-0	...	...	...
Bahraich	2,388.21	2,336.46	...	...	30-9-0	...	...	...
Gonda	2,684.04	2,727.60	...	...	24-5-11	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	1,752.08	1,729.88	...	...	44-10-5	...	...	...
Sultānpur	1,700.77	1,706.92	...	...	37-10-5	...	...	...
Partābgarh	1,458.48	1,434.96	...	...	49-14-9	...	...	...
Provl. Total,	...	23,101.16	23,239.72	38-10-11	

N.B.—The cost per mile of the survey "By villages" of the districts, as at present constituted, cannot be given as the professional survey was concluded before the re-distribution of district boundaries.

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,908.02	8,74,876 0 0	Nil.	Lands of which the revenue has been permanently released are included in the area shown as "settled in perpetuity."
" for 30 years or upwards.	21,185.70	1,36,07,363 10 1	Varies between the years 1865 to 1906.	
Settled for 10 years and under 30.	40.00	5,183 0 0	Varies between the years 1869 to 1885.	
Settled under 10 years...	21.00	3,987 0 0	Varies between the years 1871 to 1886.	The conditions of settlement are to pay punctually the Government revenue, and the wages of the patwāra and chāukidāra; to assist the police; in keeping order; to level all forts; to give up all arms; and to act loyally.
" in progress ...	85.00	...	...
Total ...	23,239.72	1,44,91,359 10 1	...	
Settlements previously made, including full record-of-rights.	...	...	...
Settlements without such record.	23,239.72	1,05,48,397 15 10	...	
Settlements during the year. } Detailed,	...	...	...
} Summary,	...	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres, 1883-84.

District.	CULTIVATED.			UNCULTIVATED.			ASSESSMENT.					Remarks.		
	Irrigated.	By Government works.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing land and cultivable.	Unculturable waste.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivated and uncultivable land, i.e., mal.		Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	
		By private individuals.	By works.											
Lucknow	...	1,39,998	1,92,465	3,32,463	1,39,046	1,55,210	6,26,719	8,02,047	7 0	2 6 8	1 12 4	1 4 5		
Unao	...	2,86,645	2,95,436	5,82,081	3 06,408	2,44,263	11,31,752	13,71,305	0 0	2 6 1	1 10 7	1 3 4		
Bara Banki	...	2,42,066	4,76,171	7,18,237	2,19,986	1,93,440	11,31,663	15,86,435	0 0	2 3 11	1 13 7	1 6 5		
Sitapur	...	1,57,083	7,74,477	9,31,560	3,26,102	1,84,454	14,42,066	13,28,131	0 0	1 6 11	1 6 0	1 4 8		
Hardoi	...	2,63,520	5,95,484	8,59,004	3,97,469	2,14,796	14,75,269	13,73,937	0 0	1 9 11	1 2 3	0 14 11		
Kheri	...	96,714	6,81,909	7,78,623	5,72,925	2,74,937	16,26,485	8,42,540	0 0	1 2 0	0 10 7	0 8 10		
Fyzabad	...	3,52,730	2,54,478	6,07,208	2,26,317	2,45,031	10,80,556	11,60,462	0 0	1 14 7	1 7 8	1 1 2		
Bahraich	...	39,103	7,62,328	8,01,431	5,68,710	1,35,196	14,95,337	9,67,558	0 0	1 3 4	0 11 9	0 10 3		
Gonda	...	2,06,318	8,61,953	10,70,271	4 96,305	1,60,088	17,45,664	16,44,315	0 0	1 7 1	0 15 9	0 14 1		
Rae Bareilly	...	4,23,772	1,45,810	5,69,582	3,29,213	2,08,329	11,07,124	12,86,096	12 1	2 5 3	1 9 4	1 2 7		
Bulandshahr	...	4,03,368	1,68,427	5,71,795	2,68,911	2,51,732	10,92,438	12,37,678	4 0	2 2 9	1 9 7	1 2 1		
Partabgarh	...	3,44,498	1,03,764	4,48,262	1,90,524	2,79,532	9,18,378	9,91,594	3 0	2 3 4	1 8 1	1 1 3		
Prov'l. Total,	...	29,57,765	53,16,703	82,74,467	40,31,916	25,67,058	1,48,73,441	1,44,91,359	10 1	12 0	1 2 10	0 15 7		

III.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

3.—Varieties of tenures held direct from Government for 1883-84.

1		2	3		
Nature of Tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.		
			Manza.	Patti.	Chak.
I.—Talúqdári.	(1) Talúqdárs paying Rs. 50,000 revenue or more.	Holding under the law of primogeniture.	38	7,338½	1,038 0
		Holding under ordinary law of succession.	1	132	11 0
	(2) Talúqdárs paying Rs. 5,000 but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture.	159	4,386½	1,774 0
		Under ordinary law ...	30	824	167 0
II.—Zamíndári, exclusive of cultivating communities.	(3) Talúqdárs paying less than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture.	37	185	99 0
		Under ordinary law.	10	37½	18 0
	(4) Petty grantees under Act I. of 1869.	...	156	327	48 0
	
III.—Village communities.	(1) Zamíndárs paying Rs. 50,000 revenue and upwards.	Under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...
		Under ordinary law ...	...	...	...
	(2) Zamíndárs paying Rs. 5,000 but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture.	12	116	134 0
		Under ordinary law ...	19	182	19 0
IV.—Zamíndári cultivating communities.	(3) Zamíndárs paying Rs. 1,000, but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture.	22	62	0 0
		Under ordinary law ...	241	648½	239 0
	(4) Zamíndárs paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture.	11	15	0 0
		Under ordinary law ...	1,035	834	516 0
V.—Village communities.	(1) Zamíndári cultivating communities, holding in common.	...	3,007	3,028	2,081 0
	(2) Pattidári in which the land and the revenue is divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by law of inheritance].	...	1,032	517	98 0
	(3) Bhaíáchára [in which possession is the measure of right in all lands].	...	169	153	63 0
	(4) Mixed or imperfect pattidári or bhaíáchára [in which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common. The measure of right in common lands being the amount of the share or extent of land held in severalty].	...	3,518	3,793	1,627 0
VI.—Holders of revenue-free tenures	(In perpetuity	...	127	127	64 0
	For life	...	820	344½	563 4
	Conditionally	...	99	106	53 0
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue		...	...	...	...
VII.—Holders of waste lands	(Under the lease rules,	...	22	21	9 0
	In fee simple	...	52	95	5 0
Total		...	10,616	23,272½	8,6264

III.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL,

E.—

3.—Varieties of tenures held direct

1		4	5		
Nature of Tenure.		Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.		
			A.	R.	P.
I.—Talukdāri.	(1) Talukdārs paying Rs. 50,000 revenue or more.	Holding under the law of primogeniture. 40	5,025,246	2	22½
	(2) Talukdārs paying Rs. 5,000 but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	Holding under ordinary law of succession. 1	105,082	2	5
	(3) Talukdārs paying less than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture. 188	2,837,110	0	18
	(4) Petty grantees under Act I. of 1869.	Under ordinary law ... 40	654,909	1	17½
	(1) Zamindārs paying Rs. 50,000 revenue and upwards.	Under law of primogeniture. 38	94,761	0	4
	(2) Zamindārs paying Rs. 5,000 but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	Under ordinary law ... 19	23,669	1	32
	(3) Zamindārs paying Rs. 1,000, but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	... 331	158,254	3	39½
	(4) Zamindārs paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture. ...	...	...	...
	(1) Zamindāri cultivating communities, holding in common.	Under ordinary law ... 10	66,228	1	32
	(2) Pattidari [in which the land and the revenue is divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by law of inheritance].	Under ordinary law ... 71	135,983	2	0
II.—Zamindāri, exclusive of cultivating communities.	(3) Bhaiśchāra [in which possession is the measure of right in all lands].	Under law of primogeniture. 23	39,761	0	5
	(4) Mixed or imperfect pattidari or bhaiśchāra [in which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common, the measure of right in common lands being the amount of the share or extent of land held in severalty].	Under ordinary law ... 359	454,959	2	10
	(1) Pattidari [in which the land and the revenue is divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by law of inheritance].	Under law of primogeniture. 16	4,822	0	0
	(2) Bhaiśchāra [in which possession is the measure of right in all lands].	Under ordinary law ... 1,563	349,620	1	31½
	(3) Mixed or imperfect pattidari or bhaiśchāra [in which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common, the measure of right in common lands being the amount of the share or extent of land held in severalty].	... 24,083	1,683,197	0	12½
	(4) Holders or revenue-free tenures, { In perpetuity ... 789	... 2,369	54,462	1	37
	Landholders who have redeemed the revenue { For life ... 2,369	... 382	172,168	0	1½
	Holder of waste lands { Conditionally ... 382	... 49	5,073	1	22
	Holder of waste lands { Under the lease rules, ... 49	... 62	19,105	2	0
	Holder of waste lands { In fee simple ... 62	... 62	188,248	1	0
Total		... 1,36,100	14,834,182	1	25

POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Fiscal.

from Government for 1883-84—(concluded).

6	7	8	9	10
Average area of each estate.	Gross land revenue assessed.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
152 243 1 13	43,67,918 13 0	1,15,471 8 9	0 15 11	1 0 10
105,082 2 8	79,461 5 4	79,461 5 4	0 12 1	0 9 1
17,843 1 33	29,14,074 7 8	18,327 3 2	1 0 5	1 1 11
21,830 1 9	5,17,411 12 10	17,247 0 11	0 12 7	1 3 3
2,561 0 14	1,11,844 3 3	3,022 12 0	1 2 10	1 4 0
2,360 3 31	29,997 5 4	2,999 11 8	1 4 3	1 9 6
1,020 3 39	1,71,111 3 10	1,103 15 1	1 1 3	1 2 11
...
5,519 0 6	72,326 8 7	6,027 3 4	1 1 5	1 10 0
7,051 3 2	1,46,813 14 6	7,727 0 9	1 1 6	1 9 1
1,807 1 10	42,593 13 0	1,936 1 3	1 1 1	1 1 1
1,887 3 7	4,75,127 0 4	1,971 7 8	1 0 8	1 2 0
438 1 18	5,066 10 0	460 9 7	1 0 9	1 0 10
337 3 7	3,44,666 5 7	333 0 2	0 15 9	1 1 0
559 3 1	16,10,239 8 9	535 7 10	0 15 3	1 2 6
353 2 4	4,06,680 12 0	394 1 1	1 1 10	1 4 0
762 1 30	1,44,585 6 10	855 8 6	1 1 11	1 2 11
646 1 28	25,93,377 4 0	737 1 0	1 2 2	1 3 0
428 3 14	70,817 14 0	585 4 4	1 5 0	1 10 11
309 3 33	1,80,163 8 8	219 11 4	1 0 8	1 5 3
505 3 6	63,582 14 3	1,009 4 0	1 5 7	1 3 10
...
868 1 29	1,517 7 1	94 13 5	0 2 1	0 14 4
2,674 0 0	...	...	...	...
1,397 1 14	1,43,69,378 2 10	1,866 6 10	0 15 7	1 3 4

IV.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

4.—Varieties of tenures not held direct from Government for 1883-84.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.	Remarks.
		A. r. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I.—INTERMEDIATE HOLDERS BETWEEN PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS-AT-WILL.					
<i>(i.)—Heritable and transferable.</i>					
a.—Sub-settlement ...	5,214	156 2 30	237 10 11	1 8 3	
b.—Sir ...	23,458	12 1 26	21 9 7	1 11 10	
c.—Birts and others ...	15,005	13 2 6	28 2 8	2 1 3	
<i>(ii.)—Heritable but not transferable.</i>					
a.—Villages or maháls held in permanent lease.	1,213	82 3 18	158 3 1	1 14 6	
b.—Tenants with rights of occupancy under the provisions of section 5 of the Oudh Rent Act, or otherwise,	8,117	11 3 9	32 4 8	2 11 9	
<i>(iii.)—Leasees or farmers of villages.</i>	7,288	259 3 2	559 14 2	2 2 5	
II.—TENANTS-AT-WILL ...	1,804,531	3 2 20	15 1 0	4 2 5	
III.—HOLDERS OF RENT-FREE GRANTS.					
a.—On religious grounds, such as shankalpa, or for past services rendered as marwats, &c.	83,687	1 3 1	...	...
b.—Conditional on service, as chaukidárs and patwáris' holdings.	36,937	1 3 38	...	...
Total ...	1,985,450	5 0 19	17 15 2	3 6 4	

V.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—Register of transfers recorded during the year ending 30th September, 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.
1. Taluqas paying Rs. 50,000 or more land revenue (complete.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Shares or portions of do.,	3	2	...	271 0 25	323 1 0	...
3. Taluqas paying Rs. 5,000 but less than Rs. 50,000 land revenue (complete.)	1	...	1	7,880 1 0	...	33,990 3 0
4. Shares or portions of do.,	9	...	20	681 1 3	...	2,356 3 39
5. Taluqas paying less than Rs. 5,000 land revenue (complete.)	...	...	11	...	...	802 0 26
6. Shares or portions of do.,	11	...	...	161 0 18	...	...
7. Tenures of petty grantees entered in list No. VI., prepared under section 8. of Act I. of 1869 (complete).	1	...	4	218 0 0	...	247 3 0
8. Shares or portions of do.,	3	2	9	573 2 3	55 2 0	44 0 4
9. Zamindaris paying Rs. 50,000 or more land revenue (complete.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Shares or portions of do.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Zamindaris paying Rs. 5,000 but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Shares or portions of do.,	28	3	9	106 2 4	101 1 13	569 3 28
13. Zamindaris paying Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue (complete).	3	...	9	2,997 0 0	...	819 2 26
14. Shares or portions of do.,	21	2	45	343 3 16	10 1 34	192 0 26
15. Zamindaris paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue (complete).	21	4	31	281 3 35	168 2 17	349 1 23

V.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—Register of transfers recorded during the year ending 30th September, 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.
16. Shares or portions of Zamindaris paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue.	63	4	83	87 1 13	80 0 18	59 1 12
17. Estates held by village communities.— <i>Zamindari</i> (complete).	6	...	11	309 2 14	...	404 2 0
18. Shares or portions of do,	744	50	2,620	42 3 32	118 3 6	38 1 28
19. Estates held by village communities.— <i>Pattidari</i> (complete).	...	2	...	...	322 0 30	...
20. Shares or portions of do,	339	16	1,290	28 0 12	44 0 5	28 0 31
21. Estates held by village communities.— <i>Bhaidachara</i> (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Shares or portions of do,	213	22	796	51 1 31	38 2 36	28 0 7
23. Estates held by village communities — <i>Mixed or imperfect pattidari or Bhaidachara</i> (complete).	13	1	7	24 0 34	26 1 25	171 0 21
24. Shares or portions of do,	1,745	72	10,573	35 3 0	63 3 29	22 3 2
25. Revenue-free tenures (complete).	4	2	3	92 0 31	341 0 35	118 3 20
26. Shares or portions of do,	124	4	359	11 0 31	137 0 12	9 1 26
27. Waste land allotments (complete).	10	...	...	1,488 3 28	...	...
28. Shares or portions of do,	...	...	3	...	...	124 0 37
29. Sub-settlements (complete).	5	4	14	361 3 7	232 2 27	317 3 39
30. Shares or portions of do,	1,252	144	5,953	6 0 19	12 2 21	12 1 28
31. Other intermediate holdings of a transferable character.	1,868	151	5,460	6 1 19	4 2 14	9 2 3
32. Intermediate holdings heritable, but not transferable.	...	...	2,126	...	...	8 3 15

VII.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF MANAGEMENT OF VILLAGES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, THE SETTLEMENT OF WHICH HAS BEEN ANNULLED UNDER SECTIONS 124 AND 125 OF ACT XVII OF 1876, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

District.	Number of villages and parts of villages.	DEMANDS.						COLLECTIONS.					
		Takdvi.			Rental.			Taddvi.			Rental.		
		Bakfya.	Hal.	Total.	Bakfya.	Hal.	Total.	Bakfya.	Hal.	Total.	Bakfya.	Hal.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lucknow	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unao	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahraich	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		110	110	110	5,078 15 10	76,440 15 10	81,519 15 8	...	110	110	2,319 7	273,253 9 3	76,573 0 5

^a Excluding Rs. 2,267-11-3, which have been remitted under Government orders.

VII.—Statement showing the financial results of management of villages, in the districts of the Province of Oudh, the settlement of which has been annulled, under sections 124 and 125 of Act XVII of 1876, for the year ending 30th September, 1884—(continued).

District.	BALANCES.					
	Takdoi.			Rental.		
	Bakāya.	Hāl.	Total.	Bakāya.	Hāl.	Total.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
Lucknow	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Unao
Bara Banki
Sitapur
Hardoi
Kheri
Fyzabad	742 11 2	487 1 0	1,229 12 2
Bahraich
Gonda
Rae Bareilly
Sultānpur	2,016 13 6	2,700 5 7	4,717 3 1
Partābgarh
Total	2,759 8 8	3,187 6 7	5,946 15 3

VII.—Statement showing the financial results of management of villages, in the districts of the Province of Oudh, the settlement of which has been annulled, under sections 124 and 125 of Act XVII of 1876, for the year ending 30th September, 1884—(concluded).

District.	Collections credited to (Budget heads).						Charges debited to IV, Land Revenue Imperial (c) allowances to district and village officers.					
	Settlement cesses.		Local rates.	Collections credited to I. Land Revenue, Imperial, (a) Ordinary revenue, fluctuating collections.		Total.	Establishment.		Contingen- cies.	Improve- ments.	Total.	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
1	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Lucknow ..	14 0 0	24 12 0	550 0 0	588 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unao ..	30 0 0	54 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,354 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur ..	61 6 0	105 7 0	2,695 6 5	2,863 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri ..	644 3 7	1,168 0 8	638,471 3 10	c 40,378 8 1	4,696 6 7	1,349 6 4	2,137 8 6	10,973 5 8	...	...	...
Fyzabad ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahraich ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareilly ..	294 8 0	569 0 6	c 29,596 9 5	30,459 8 11	1,476 4 9	1,481 7 5	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,044 1 7	1,916 4 2	72,612 10 8	75,573 0 5	6,172 11 4	2,830 13 9	2,127 8 6	13,851 1 7	...	...	...

b Includes Rs. 123-3-11 on account of sayer and miscellaneous collections.

c Excludes Rs. 110 on account of takavi collections.

d Includes Rs. 2,700 on account of a refund to a talukdar.

e Includes Rs. 54-6-8 on account of miscellaneous collections.

VIII.—STATEMENT SHOWING MAHÁLS OR SHARE OF MAHÁLS PAYING REVENUE WHICH ARE THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

District.	AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.				SOLD OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.				BECAME THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT DURING THE YEAR.			
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
	Number of mahals.	Area.		Government revenue.	Number of mahals.	Area.		Government revenue.	Number of mahals.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Government revenue.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. & P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. & P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. & P.
Lucknow	41	1,971	2 35	615 2 12	5,143 0 0	242	8 11	22 0 39	500 0 0	1	1 0 30	...
Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	10	2,814	1 35	1,286 3 13	3,741 0 0	612	0 20	207 1 33	939 0 0	1	321 2 5	2,137 1 35
Hardoi	...	227	0 21	193 3 16	396 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri	...	2,429	3 15	1,401 3 20	2,878 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	...	2	216	2 5	140 3 15	95	0 0	57 2 0	300 0 0	...	...	...
Bahraich	...	6	2,613	3 6	1,537 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	11 3 35	3 1 2
Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareilly	3	127	3 6	93 0 4	104 13 0	31	0 0	30 3 10	69 13 0	1	119 2 11	269 1 14
Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paritabgarh	1	8	3 1	19 2 88	38 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	48	10,410	0 4	7,039 3 15	14,321 1 0	980	3 31	317 3 32	1,708 13 0	4	454 0 31	2,390 0 11
												523 0 0

IX.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF MANAGEMENT OF VILLAGES, THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT, IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District.	Number of villages.	Annual rental.	DEMAND.						COLLECTIONS.		
			Takévi.			Rental.			Takévi.		
			Bakáya.	Hál.	Total.	Bakáya.	Hál.	Total.	Bakáya.	Hál.	Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow	12	7,708 11 8	...	...	...	121 10 5	7,708 11 8	7,850 6 1	...	...	...
Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	12	5,700 7 4	...	...	...	...	5,700 7 4	5,700 7 4	...	...	...
Hardoi	1	474 8 6	28 0 0	...	28 0 0	175 14 0	474 8 6	650 6 6	...	...	...
Kheri	29	10,097 1 2	...	...	...	562 15 1	10,097 1 2	10,660 0 3	...	...	...
Fyzabad	2	703 11 7	...	...	...	...	793 11 7	793 11 7	...	...	...
Bahraich	7	4,580 8 5	339 10 0	350 0 0	689 10 0	...	4,580 8 5	4,580 8 5	318 12 0	...	318 12 0
Gonda	4	730 9 6	...	...	...	...	730 9 6	730 9 6	...	...	...
Rae Bareilly	2	1,016 0 3	...	...	...	176 2 0	1,016 0 3	1,192 2 3	...	...	...
Saultápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fartábgarh	1	52 0 0	...	...	...	...	52 0 0	52 0 0	...	...	...
Total	70	31,153 10 5	362 10 0	350 0 0	712 10 0	1,036 9 6	31,153 10 5	(a) 32,190 3 11	318 12 0	...	318 12 0

(a) Columns 9 and 10 include Rs. 135-8-6 bakáya balance of Kilowli, a village sold in the previous year, but the balance was collected during the year.

IX.—Statement showing the financial results of management of villages, the property of Government, in the districts of the Province of Oudh, for the year ending 30th September, 1884—(continued).

1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
COLLECTIONS—(concluded).				BALANCES.					
District.	Rental.			Takāvi.			Rental.		
	Bakāya.	H&l.	Total.	Bakāya.	H&l.	Total.	Bakāya.	H&l.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow	79 10 2	7,698 8 7	7,778 2 9	...	...	...	42 0 3	10 3 1	52 3 4
Unao	...	(b) ...	(b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki	...	6,531 13 4	6,531 13 4	...	...	...	...	169 10 0	169 10 0
Sitapur	...	426 0 0	456 15 0	...	...	...	...	48 8 6	193 7 6
Hardoi	30 15 0	9,962 7 2	10,278 4 2	23 0 0	...	23 0 0	144 15 0	134 10 0	381 12 1
Kheri	315 13 0	793 11 7	793 11 7	...	...	...	247 2 1	...	...
Fyzabad	...	4,555 10 5	4,535 10 5	...	...	...	...	44 14 0	44 14 0
Bahraich	...	730 9 6	730 9 6	20 14 0	350 0 0	370 14 0	...	...	...
Gonda	...	993 8 3	1,168 2 3	...	...	...	1 8 0	22 8 0	24 0 0
Rae Bareli	174 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultānpnr	...	52 0 0	52 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partābgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	601 0 2	30,724 4 10	31,325 5 0	43 14 0	350 0 0	393 14 0	435 9 4	430 5 7	865 14 11

(b) Re. 1 realised in advance for next year in Deotapur.

IX.—Statement showing the financial results of management of villages, the property of Government, in the districts of the Province of Oudh, for the year ending 30th September, 1884—(concluded).

1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
District.	COLLECTIONS CREDITED TO (BUDGET HEADS).					DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
	Fixed Land Revenue.	Settlement cesses.	Local rates.	Collections credited to I. Provincial, (a) Ordinary Revenue, collections from Government estates.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Improvements.	Total.	
Lucknow	4,943 0 0	214 12 6	222 8 1	3,397 14 2	7,778 2 9	332 12 3	466 4 6	..	799 0 9	
Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	3,154 0 0	79 2 0	142 2 0	2,156 9 4	5,531 13 4	...	798 15 11	...	798 15 11	
Hardoi	396 0 0	10 0 0	18 6 0	32 9 0	456 15 0	43 0 6	6 0 0	77 0 0	136 0 6	
Kheri	3,432 10 3	180 1 0	224 4 8	6,441 4 11	10,278 4 2	441 5 2	239 10 3	500 0 0	1,180 15 5	
Fyzabad	313 0 0	7 12 0	14 2 0	458 13 7	793 11 7	44 10 9	3 5 0	...	47 15 9	
Bahraich	1,507 0 0	37 11 0	72 9 11	2,918 5 6	4,535 10 5	302 0 0	317 10 9	1,084 4 0	1,703 15 5	
Gonda	...	...	...	730 9 6	730 9 6	68 0 0	0 3 0	...	68 3 0	
Rae Bareilly	341 0 0	10 0 0	16 14 0	800 4 3	1,168 2 3	73 3 9	18 14 9	...	92 2 6	
Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paritabgarh	38 0 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	11 4 0	52 0 0	...	...	...	...
Total	14,124 10 3	540 6 6	712 10 0	15,947 10 3	31,325 5 0	1,305 0 5	1,851 0 2	1,661 4 8	4,817 5 3	

X.—STATEMENT OF MAHÁLS OR PATTIS HELD UNDER DIRECT MANAGEMENT UNDER SECTION 119 OF ACT XVII OF 1876, IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE REVENUE YEAR ENDING ON THE 30th SEPTEMBER, 1884.

Classification of villages according to period of management.	District.	Number of maháls or pattis.	Current revenue demand and cesses.	Balance for which attached.	Total demand for revenue and cesses.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Part of the year	Unao ...	2	Rs. a. p. 2,686 4 6	Rs. a. p. 943 5 6	Rs. a. p. 3,668 2 3
Ditto	Kheri ...	4	1,014 13 0	401 10 0	360 9 0
Ditto	Bahraich ...	2	...	17,387 9 11	35,807 8 8
Two estates for the full year and the rest part of the year.	Rae Bareilly ...	6	4,527 6 0	5,727 3 5	10,954 9 5
Part of the year	Partábgarh ...	4	12,457 1 0	5,182 4 2	12,333 0 9
	Total ...	18	20,685 8 6	29,642 1 0	62,923 14 1

X.—Statement of mahals or patts held under direct management under section 119 of Act XVII of 1876, in the districts of the Province of Oudh, during the revenue year ending on the 30th September, 1884—(continued).

Classification of villages according to period of management.	District.	Number of mahals or patts.	Gross rental demand.	Rental collections.	Charges of management.
1	2	3	7	8	9
Part of the year	Unao	2	a 5,284 12 3	b 3,381 4 6	Rs. a. p. 209 15 3
Ditto	Kheri	4	748 15 3	c 659 9 3	12 6 0
Ditto	Bahraich	2	31,350 0 0	17,445 9 11	58 0 0
Two estates for the full year and the rest part of the year.	Rae Bareilly	6	38,506 5 7	d 9,011 12 1	825 9 6
Part of the year	Partabgarh	4	14,257 12 6	e 10,992 12 8	500 1 8
	Total	18	99,097 13 7	41,991 0 5	1,606 0 5

a Not known exactly.

b Includes Rs. 3-3-0 on account of refund.

c Includes Rs. 1-14-0 on account of balance in Treasury, and

Rs. 4-1-3 on account of surplus collections refunded; in all Rs. 5-15-3.

d Includes Rs. 63-3-11 brought forward from last year.

Rs. 2,484-1-4 held in deposit.

e Includes Rs. 441-13-0 on account of refund and miscellaneous charges.

X.—Statement of mahals or patts held under direct management under section 119 of Act XVII of 1876, in the districts of the Province of Oudh, during the revenue year ending on the 30th September, 1884—(concluded).

Classification of villages according to period of management.	District.	Number of mahals or patts.	Net collections credited to revenue.	Balance and revenue demand still due.	Balance of rental demand due on estate.	Remarks.
1	3	3	10	11	12	13
Part of the year ...	Unao ...	2	Rs. a. p. 3,668 2 3	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 1,353 7 9	Both the estates released.
Ditto ...	Kheri ...	4	641 4 0	219 5 0	89 6 0	Rs. 10 paid by the proprietors and three estates re-leased.
Ditto ...	Bahraich ...	2	17,387 9 11	£ ...	13,904 6 1	
Two estates for the full year and the rest part of the year.	Rae Bareilly ...	6	5,702 1 3	9 256 7 6	29,556 13 5	
Part of the year ...	Partabgarh ...	4	10,050 14 0	£ ...	3,264 15 10	
	Total	18	37,449 15 5	475 12 6	48,169 1 1	

f Balance paid by the proprietors and both the estates released.

g The balances were paid by the proprietors and four of the estates were released. *h* Includes Rs. 97-6-9 on account of the demand for last year. *i* Balance paid up by proprietors.

XI.—Statement explanatory of the management, during the year ending 30th September, 1884, of attached estates of which the Deputy Commissioner has been appointed manager by order of the Civil Courts—(continued).

Date when the estate first came under management.	District.	DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES OF REPT, INCLUDING BAKAYA.				Receipts from sources other than rent.
		Cash balance in deposit at close of previous year.	Demands.		Collections.	Balances.
			10	11		
1	2	10	11	12	13	14
STATEMENT A.						
26th April, 1878	Unao	Ba. a. p. ...	Ba. a. p. 431 10 3	Ba. a. p. 338 15 3	Ba. a. p. 97 11 0	Ba. a. p. 7 9 8
5th Sept., 1877	Sitapur	1,348 7 8	70,454 10 8	70,454 10 8	9,768 8 4	1,393 3 0
9th June, 1882	Hardoi	...	1,450 0 0	1,450 0 0	...	...
1st Oct., 1879	Kheri	2 10 0	1,192 10 0	1,191 7 6	1 2 6	...
1st July, 1873	Rae Bareilly	369 12 5	49,596 3 1	38,466 11 0	16,129 8 1	311 9 0
31st Oct., 1876	Partabgarh	70 14 2	5,712 1 9	3,600 1 3	1,912 0 6	857 6 11
	Total	1,191 12 3	1,38,837 3 9	1,00,938 5 4	27,898 14 5	8,569 13 7
STATEMENT B.						
1st Nov., 1882	Mehndowna estate,	13,762 8 0	14,51,968 0 1	7,77,573 11 4	6,74,394 4 9	34,207 15 9
	Grand Total ...	15,554 4 3	15,50,805 3 10	8,78,512 0 8	7,02,393 3 2	36,777 12 4

f Includes Ra. 1,333-1-2 on account collections of last year.

XI.—Statement explanatory of the management, during the year ending 30th September, 1884, of *attache 1 estates of which the Deputy Commissioner has been appointed manager by order of the Civil Courts*—(continued).

Date; when the estate first came under management.		District.	Number of estates.	Total assets (columns 10, 12, and 14).		Due.	Paid.	Balance due at close of the year.
				15	16			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATEMENT A.								
26th April, 1878 ...	...	Unao ...	2	Ra. a. p. 341 8 11	Ra. a. p. 297 5 10	Ra. a. p. 9 229 0 10	Ra. a. p. ...	Ra. a. p. ...
5th Sept., 1877 ...	...	Sitapur ...	10	468,548 1 7	37,745 0 2	136,483 5 11	1,193 4 9	...
9th June, 1882 ...	...	Hardoi ...	1	1,450 0 0	717 1 0	717 1 0	...	...
1st Oct., 1879 ...	...	Kheri ...	2	1,194 1 6	518 15 9	518 15 9	...	...
1st July, 1878 ...	...	Kae Bareilly ...	8	34,148 0 5	10,575 11 3	10,575 11 3	...	...
31st Oct., 1876 ...	...	Paritabgarh ...	3	4,728 6 4	3,138 8 2	1,923 6 2	...	1,309 2 0
Total		Total	26	1,05,405 2 9	45,966 10 2	40,517 8 11	...	2,403 6 9
STATEMENT B.								
1st Nov., 1882 ...	...	Mehndowna estate ...	2	38,25,927 5 1	5,72,493 6 1	5,72,493 6 1	...	...
Grand Total...		Grand Total...	28	9,31,332 7 10	6,15,480 0 3	6,15,010 15 0	...	2,403 6 9

^h Excludes Rs. 1,389-1-2 on account collections of last year, but includes Rs. 1,438 5-9 on account advance collections for next year.

^j Includes Rs. 382-2-0 on account advance collections for next year.

^k Includes Re. 1-11-0, collection for 1892 fall on account of revenue payments.

^l Excludes Rs. 68-6-6 paid to patwaris in advance last year.

XII.—Statement explanatory of the management during the year ending 30th September, 1884, of attached estates of which the Deputy Commissioner has been appointed manager by order of the Rent Court—(concluded).

Date when the estate first came under management.	District.	Number of estates.	Disposal of Collections.					Cash balance (if any) in hand at the end of the year.	Amount still due under the decree at the end of the year.
			Revenue payments including cesses and local rates (column 17).	Talukdār's profits.	Cost of management.	Other expenditure sanctioned by the Court.	Amount paid into the Court in satisfaction of decree.		
1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
STATEMENT A.									
8th February, 1884 ... Unao	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. 262 16 0	Rs. a. p. 1,701 15 4
1st January, 1878 ... Kheri	...	2	238 8 0	24 0 0	4 14 10	0 4 0	226 11 8	...	187 2 10
18th November, 1882 ... Fahrach	...	1	216 6 0	...	58 0 0	...	219 11 2	104 15 9	202 14 10
6th June, 1882 ... Rae Bareilly	...	1	...	...	70 14 4	...	1,406 8 10	...	9 98 1 3
4th November, 1879, Sultānpur	...	5	1,245 0 2	169 11 9	104 6 1	75 10 6	240 5 9	10 7 8	195 11 10
Total	...	10	1,699 14 2	193 11 9	238 3 3	75 14 6	2,093 5 5	378 6 5	2,385 14 1
STATEMENT B.									
24th August, 1878 ... Unao	...	2	277 14 0	...	236 1 5	1,273 1 6	...	4,106 12 1	...
26th April, 1882 ... Fyzabad	...	1	669 14 0	...	...	765 9 10	6,364 11 9	6,304 8 3	...
1st October, 1882 ... Rae Bareilly	...	1	3,756 12 0	5,705 14 3	1,001 8 0	...	...	477 13 4	...
Total	...	4	4,704 8 0	5,705 14 3	1,237 9 5	2,038 11 4	6,364 11 9	10,839 1 8	...
STATEMENT C.									
6th March, 1884 ... Rae Bareilly	...	1	8,994 8 3	800 0 0	2,734 13 3	...	...	3,885 12 3	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	15	15,398 14 5	6,699 10 0	4,310 9 11	2,114 9 10	8,358 1 2	15,153 4 4	2,385 14 1

(e) Estate released, but an order for sale has been given.

(f) Rs. 3-6-0 paid and one estate released.

(g) Rs. 98-1-3 paid by judgment-debtor in Court and the estate released.

(h) Rs. 0-15-1 paid and after satisfaction of the decrees four estates released.

XIII.—III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—Agriculture.

1. Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the year ending the 30th September, 1884.

Name of district.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Total.
Lucknow ...	50,294	66,418	254,146	636	2,578	2,407	6,355	17	312	308	...	...	4,000	387,461
Unao ...	70,514	80,033	490,854	332	7,361	29,304	3,603	3,782	1,736	797	...	...	4,600	692,916
Bara Banki ...	151,397	159,228	501,969	5,605	17,749	147	11,209	518	78	628	...	...	1,710	850,938
Sitapur ...	129,619	150,819	655,400	16,604	17,851	4,058	7,505	403	735	2,090	...	...	5,202	990,286
Hardi ...	59,568	167,445	674,100	2,036	14,226	6,776	6,919	1,420	19	951	...	...	5,230	936,479
Kheri ...	154,112	100,605	538,140	6,872	24,322	3,000	2,229	301	5,433	1,721	...	...	4,885	1,842,130
Kyzaad ...	216,299	107,100	401,669	5,129	29,541	207	8,955	3,509	10	384	...	...	4,916	777,659
Bahraich ...	253,030	146,230	539,092	84,991	1,348	4,243	1,993	114	1,850	1,193	...	...	3,358	1,274,952
Gonda ...	402,040	222,812	637,178	50,903	10,145	2,750	13,046	716	590	315	...	...	13,483	1,404,072
Rae Bareilly ...	128,698	79,251	436,853	684	879	2,916	21,869	57	456	879	...	...	3,488	676,110
Sultānpur ...	190,625	76,051	379,977	1,370	11,910	305	6,512	831	575	713	...	...	3,189	692,058
Partābgarh ...	102,403	48,413	380,229	813	7,770	677	10,164	5,189	1,341	760	...	...	1,900	559,729
Total ...	1,907,599	1,405,105	5,929,677	175,955	146,779	56,790	100,399	16,857	12,645	10,739	...	...	57,341	9,819,786

* Of this 69,320 *do-fasla*.† Of this 76,743 *do-fasla*.

XIV.—III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—Stock 2.

For 1883-84.

District.	Cows and bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats of various sizes and capacities.	Remarks.
Lucknow	241,502	2,581	2,317	2,985	97,525	23,268	2,039	46,553	34	
Unao	344,458	278	8,346	4,872	127,188	42,891	3,689	76,426	33	
Bara Banki	158,682	460	4,525	5,284	57,014	42,811	2,107	112,570	743	
Sitapur	572,851	1,407	10,870	3,959	110,074	48,550	3,922	111,158	195	
Hardoi	387,765	1,459	13,468	3,504	116,315	37,107	6,007	115,122	87	
Kheri	680,857	668	13,664	3,397	122,249	36,444	7,706	97,340	280	
Fyzabad	374,545	1,576	1,282	2,498	62,966	55,650	1,015	90,653	534	
Bahraich	632,642	640	9,986	5,744	125,011	20,041	8,575	132,295	764	
Gonda	363,843	2,181	11,070	7,826	164,021	58,717	15,931	155,816	575	
Rae Bareilly	337,898	2,340	4,381	5,720	115,402	67,012	3,527	90,837	12	
Sultānpur	297,757	1,505	607	2,632	101,175	44,622	315	96,612	99	
Partābgarh	320,106	575	2,080	2,322	64,601	40,468	293	113,154	79	
Total	5,132,805	15,770	82,496	50,845	1,253,541	517,681	54,185	1,228,841	3,435	

XV.—III—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—Rates of rent and produce, 3.

For 1883-84.

District.	Average rent per acre for land suited for—									
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oilseeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow	4 11 3	6 3 9	4 1 10	2 13 8	5 10 4	9 7 11	4 8 5	4 12 4	9 4 5	10 8 9
Unao	4 12 0	8 12 0	5 3 6	7 8 0	4 6 9	11 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	9 8 0	14 0 0
Bara Banki	8 13 6	10 10 6	6 0 6	6 12 6	...	12 12 9	7 3 10	7 3 10	13 12 6	17 5 10
Sitapur	3 3 6	5 0 2	3 10 0	6 0 0	5 2 3	13 14 0	3 15 0	5 3 3	8 7 3	10 9 10
Hardoi	3 13 6	5 7 6	3 8 3	5 14 4	5 7 0	7 9 0	4 11 0	5 8 11	6 14 0	8 6 0
Kheri	2 3 8	3 8 4	2 14 4	3 0 0	3 14 0	8 0 0	3 10 8	2 12 4	6 14 4	7 11 8
Fyzabad...	5 14 0	7 6 0	4 12 0	6 8 0	3 14 6	9 10 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	9 3 0	9 8 0
Behranch	3 14 0	4 5 4	3 8 0	5 1 4	3 6 0	8 0 0	3 13 4	3 1 4	5 10 8	8 0 0
Gonda	4 8 8	5 6 0	3 15 8	2 15 6	3 0 8	9 9 4	3 6 8	3 2 0	9 8 0	10 9 0
Rae Bareilly	4 8 0	7 12 0	4 1 3	4 0 0	6 10 0	8 12 0	4 9 0	3 8 0	8 6 0	10 14 0
Sultanpur	4 10 2	7 2 8	4 11 2	7 0 0	5 0 8	9 8 1	5 2 8	4 12 0	8 1 4	10 3 8
Partabgarh	3 1 4	7 13 4	4 6 8	7 14 8	6 14 0	8 4 0	4 9 0	2 12 3	10 2 8	13 10 8
Provincial average	4 8 0	6 9 11	4 3 9	5 7 4	4 13 7	9 12 4	4 6 9	4 3 0	8 12 11	10 15 3

XV—III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—Rates of rent and produce, 3.

For 1883-84—(concluded).

District.	Average produce for land per acre in lbs.										
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior food-grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oilseeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Tea.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Lucknow ...	390	587	397	133	71	17	138	408	1,640	448	...
Unao ...	400	523	578	27	67	18	95	224	2,137	691	...
Bara Banki ...	600	700	550	...	...	22	195	250	2,090	700	...
Sitapur ...	303	349	407	4	41	11	102	60	1,568	434	...
Hardoi ...	267	420	370	370	64	20	70	136	1,834	264	...
Kheri ...	319	443	569	180	30	8	370	459	1,492	728	...
Eyzabad ...	768	832	533	12	6	20	129	18	891	416	...
Bahraich ...	768	896	788	...	19	7	640	512	691	576	...
Gonda ...	611	775	879	12	6	13	847	368	1,334	393	...
Rae Bareilly ...	521	818	654	22	59	22	333	486	918	687	...
Sultánpur ...	528	788	616	16	14	19	314	430	1,066	1,134	...
Partabgarh ...	666	477	820	23	212	16	165	351	988	131	...
Provincial average ...	511	634	595	79	53	16	241	307	1,371	550	...

XVI.—III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Produce I.

Prices of produce and labour at the end of the year terminating on the 30th September, 1884.

District.	Average price of produce per maund of 80 pounds.								
	Wheat, 1st quality.	Wheat, 2nd quality.	Gram, 1st quality.	Gram, 2nd quality.	Rice, 1st quality.	Rice, 2nd quality.	Sugar, white, chini.	Sugar, raw gur.	Salt, sambhar.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow	1 15 1	1 14 11	1 9 9	1 9 3	4 4 11	3 0 2	12 10 9	3 11 3	3 10 2
Unao	1 14 11	1 14 0	1 8 0	1 7 4	4 8 1	2 11 8	11 9 10	4 0 0	3 9 6
Bara Banki	1 15 9	1 14 6	1 7 4	1 5 10	4 8 3	2 11 2	11 14 6	3 11 3	3 11 1
Sitapur	1 11 8	1 10 8	1 6 10	1 5 8	3 2 8	2 12 11	16 0 0	3 10 2	3 12 11
Hardoi	1 12 3	1 10 0	1 9 7	1 7 5	4 5 4	3 1 8	12 14 7	4 5 3	3 9 6
Kheri	1 12 7	1 11 5	1 10 7	1 9 3	4 2 1	3 6 4	15 3 9	3 1 6	4 7 1
Fyzabad	3 1 8	1 15 10	1 9 10	1 8 9	3 12 5	3 0 2	13 0 0	2 10 8	3 13 9
Bahraich	1 14 5	1 13 4	1 6 4	1 4 3	3 15 9	2 9 11	12 14 8	2 4 3	3 14 2
Gonda	1 14 0	1 12 7	1 7 8	1 6 10	2 10 8	2 8 3	12 4 10	2 6 0	3 8 10
Rae Bareil	1 13 11	1 12 10	1 7 5	1 6 10	2 14 10	2 8 3	13 0 0	3 0 0	3 14 4
Sultānpur	2 0 0	1 15 3	1 6 4	1 5 8	4 1 7	3 11 7	10 4 0	2 11 8	3 7 9
Partābgath	1 15 6	1 14 6	1 8 10	1 7 10	2 11 5	2 8 11	11 12 7	3 5 7	3 14 6
Provincial average	1 14 5	1 13 4	1 8 1	1 7 1	3 10 10	2 12 11	12 12 10	3 4 7	3 12 5

XV—III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—Rates of rent and produce, 3.

For 1883-84—(concluded).

Average produce for land per acre in lbs.												
District.	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior food-grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oilseeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.
	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Lucknow	390	587	397	183	71	17	138	408	1,640	448	...	...
Unao	400	523	578	27	67	18	95	224	2,137	691	...	...
Bara Banki	600	700	550	...	...	22	195	250	2,000	700	...	...
Sitapur	303	349	407	4	41	11	102	60	1,568	434	...	...
Hardoi	267	420	370	370	64	20	70	136	1,834	264	...	...
Kheri	319	443	569	180	30	8	370	459	1,492	728	...	...
Fyzabad	768	832	533	12	5	20	129	18	891	416	...	...
Bahraich	768	896	768	...	19	7	640	512	691	576	...	...
Gonda	611	775	879	12	6	13	847	368	1,334	393	...	...
Rae Bareli	521	818	654	22	59	22	353	486	918	687	...	...
Sultanpur	528	788	616	16	14	19	314	430	1,066	1,134	...	...
Partabgarh	666	477	820	23	212	16	165	351	988	131	...	...
Provincial average	511	634	595	79	53	16	241	307	1,371	550	...	...

XVI.—III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Produce I.

Prices of produce and labour at the end of the year terminating on the 30th September, 1884.

District.	Average price of produce per maund of 80 pounds.									
	Wheat, 1st quality.	Wheat, 2nd quality.	Gram, 1st quality.	Gram, 2nd quality.	Rice, 1st quality.	Rice, 2nd quality.	Sugar, white, chini.	Sugar, raw gur.	Salt, sambhar.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Lucknow	1 15 1	1 14 11	1 9 9	1 9 3	4 4 11	3 0 2	12 10 9	3 11 3	3 10 2	
Unao	1 14 11	1 14 0	1 8 0	1 7 4	4 8 1	2 11 8	11 9 10	4 0 0	3 9 6	
Bara Banki	1 15 9	1 14 6	1 7 4	1 5 10	4 8 3	2 11 2	11 14 6	3 11 3	3 11 1	
Sitapur	1 11 8	1 10 8	1 6 10	1 5 8	3 2 8	2 12 11	16 0 0	3 10 2	3 12 11	
Hardoi	1 12 3	1 10 0	1 9 7	1 7 5	4 5 4	3 1 8	12 14 7	4 5 3	3 9 6	
Kheri	1 12 7	1 11 5	1 10 7	1 9 3	4 2 1	3 6 4	15 3 9	3 1 6	4 7 1	
Fyzabad	2 1 8	1 15 10	1 9 10	1 8 9	3 12 5	3 0 2	13 0 0	2 10 8	3 13 9	
Bahraich	1 14 5	1 13 4	1 5 4	1 4 3	2 15 9	2 9 11	12 14 8	2 4 3	3 14 2	
Gonda	1 14 0	1 12 7	1 7 5	1 6 10	2 10 8	2 8 3	12 4 10	2 6 0	3 8 10	
Rae Bareli	1 13 11	1 12 10	1 7 5	1 6 10	2 14 10	2 8 3	13 0 0	3 0 0	3 14 4	
Sultānpur	2 0 0	1 15 3	1 6 4	1 5 8	4 1 7	3 11 7	10 4 0	2 11 8	3 7 9	
Partābgarh	1 15 6	1 14 6	1 8 10	1 7 10	2 11 5	2 8 11	11 12 7	3 5 7	3 14 6	
Provincial average	1 14 5	1 13 4	1 8 1	1 7 1	3 10 10	2 12 11	12 12 10	3 4 7	3 12 5	

XVI.—III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Produce I.

Prices of produce and labour at the end of the year terminating on the 30th September, 1884—(concluded).

District.	Average price of produce per maund of 80 pounds.						Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.	Remarks.
	Ghi.	Cotton.	Linseed.	Jute.							
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Lucknow ...	28 7 0	17 0 0	3 3 2	3 6 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1 8 0	0 6 0	5 0 0		
Unao ...	25 12 5	14 4 4	3 0 3	3 5 6	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	0 15 9	0 1 7	7 8 9		
Bara Bankl ...	26 4 10	14 0 0	3 3 3	3 2 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1 1 3	0 1 3	8 12 0		
Sitapur ...	27 13 3	15 3 10	2 9 11	3 5 3	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1 7 9	0 1 5	5 4 2		
Hardoi ...	27 4 8	14 0 1	3 0 6	4 2 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1 9 0	0 1 5	7 1 0		
Kheri ...	26 10 8	13 5 4	2 7 8	3 3 1	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	0 15 0	0 1 6	6 0 0		
Fyzabad ...	27 3 5	13 5 4	2 7 1	2 10 4	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1 7 0	0 1 6	5 12 0		
Bahraich ...	23 15 7	14 5 7	2 8 9	1 5 10	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1 4 0	0 1 6	8 12 0		
Gonda ...	24 9 8	15 6 9	2 8 0	1 15 9	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1 6 0	0 1 9	7 12 0		
Rae Bareli ...	26 6 6	14 9 3	3 0 2	1 0 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	0 5 6	0 1 0	11 5 0		
Sultánpur ...	27 5 1	13 8 4	...	2 13 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1 8 0	0 1 3	7 0 0		
Partábgarh ...	27 12 10	14 13 4	4 8 8	2 3 6	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	0 11 0	0 1 10	4 8 0		
Provincial average ...	26 9 3	14 7 10	2 15 5	2 11 4	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1 3 8	0 1 9	7 0 11		

XVII.—III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Labour 2.

For year ending 30th September, 1884.

District.	Wages per diem.		Cart, per day.	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score per day.	Boat, per day.	Remarks.
	Skilled.	Unskilled					
Lucknow	Rs. a. p. 0 4 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 0	Rs. a. p. 0 12 0	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 3 10 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	Mds. Tonnage of boats carrying 400
Unao	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	...	2 0 0	1 0 0	ditto 60
Bara Banki	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	...	3 12 0	1 0 0	ditto 300
Sitapur	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 12 6	...	2 8 0	1 0 0	ditto 500
Hardoi	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 12 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	ditto 100
Kheri	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	...	...	1 0 0	ditto 400
Fyzabad	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	...	1 4 0	2 0 0	ditto 400
Bahraich	0 5 0	0 3 4	0 8 0	...	2 8 0	2 0 0	ditto 400
Gonda	0 5 0	0 3 7	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	ditto 400
Rae Bareilly	0 5 0	0 3 7	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	Tonnage not known.
Sultānpur	0 4 9	0 1 10	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	ditto.
Partābgarh	0 4 4	0 1 9	0 8 0	0 5 10	2 3 0	4 8 0	ditto.
Provincial average,	0 4 6	0 2 6	0 9 0	0 7 7	2 5 2	...	

**XVIII.—PROVINCIAL METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER OF
THE PROVINCE OF OUDH FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st MAY, 1884.**

District.	1882-83.		1883-84.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	
Lucknow	22	5	24	1	
Unao	27	7	23	1	
Bara Banki	27	5	27	3	
Divisional Total ...	25	9	24	8	
Sitapur	28	6	21	7	
Hardoi	23	2	27	4	
Kheri	38	1	22	4	
Divisional Total ...	30	0	23	8	
Fyzabad	30	2	24	1	
Bahraich	42	7	27	0	
Gonda	36	1	29	9	
Divisional Total ...	36	3	27	0	
Rae Bareli	26	9	22	8	
Sultānpur	31	0	24	8	
Partābgarh	28	6	20	3	
Divisional Total ...	28	8	22	6	
PROVINCIAL TOTAL ...	30·2		24·5		

XIX.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E. 6.—Fiscal.

LAND REVENUE.

For 1883-1884—(concluded).

Description of revenue.	Cost of collections.		Net collections during the year.		Outstanding balances.		Number of sales for arrears of revenue.		Revenue of estates sold.		Remarks.
	Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a p.	
1	8		9		10		11		12		13
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	...		...		...		...		...
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	8,09,404	1 10	1,31,77,403	1 3	28,193	5 9	...		...
Total ...	8,09,404	1 10	1,31,77,403	1 3	28,193	5 9	...		...
Ditto taken off do. "	...		...		...		...		...
Net revenue as per rent-roll or tauzi ...	8,09,404	1 10	1,31,77,403	1 3	28,193	5 9	...		...
Land revenue <i>not</i> on the roll, viz —											
(a) Fluctuating collections	9,057	15 9	63,377	1 4	5,482	6 3	...		...
(b) Surplus collections...	...		10,380	0 4	719	0 11	...		...
Collection from Government estates (exclusive of and revenue, cesses, and rates assessed on them).	3,220	11 7	12,726	14 8	457	15 5	...		...
Income from sale of Government estates.	...		1,845	0 6	536	0 0	...		...
Miscellaneous land revenue <i>not</i> included in above.	...		7,671	6 7	...		...		...
Total ...	8,31,682	13 2	1,32,73,253	8 7	35,590	12 4	...		...

XX.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CAUSES OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE LAND REVENUE DEMAND ON THE ROLL AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVENUE YEAR 1883-84, AND AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVENUE YEAR 1884-85, IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Increase during the year.									
District.	Land Revenue on the roll on the 1st of October, 1883.	By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures.	By revision of assessments.	By alluvion.	By assessment on waste lands.	By territorial transfers.	By progressive assessment.	By land released from occupation by Government.	By any other causes.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow ...	7,08,882 4 9	58 8 0	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	...	...	128 8 0
Unao ...	18,42,157 0 0	84 0 0	...	882 0 0	...	...	...	...	5 6 0	971 6 0
Bara Banki...	15,59,475 1 2	325 0 0	...	348 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	673 0 0
Total ...	36,10,514 5 11	467 8 0	...	1,230 0 0	...	...	70 0 0	...	5 6 0	1,772 14 0
Sitapur ...	18,01,739 0 0	80 0 0	...	...	367 0 0	...	...	172 0 0	20 0 0	639 0 0
Hardoi ...	13,33,137 0 3	826 10 0	...	1,908 0 0	...	...	2,088 0 0	...	...	4,822 10 0
Kheri ...	8,07,378 0 0	284 0 0	...	111 0 0	...	...	3,945 0 0	...	...	4,340 0 0
Total ...	34,42,254 0 3	1,190 10 0	...	2,019 0 0	367 0 0	...	6,033 0 0	172 0 0	20 0 0	9,801 10 0
Fyzabad ...	11,14,372 0 0	120 0 0	...	1,174 0 0	13 5 4	...	462 0 0	...	0 10 8	1,760 0 0
Bahraich ...	9,55,250 0 0	675 0 0	...	560 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,285 0 0
Gonda ...	15,21,239 15 0	1,311 2 0	...	2,055 2 0	...	...	1 2 8	12 0 0	...	3,379 6 8
Total ...	35,90,861 15 0	2,106 2 0	...	3,769 2 0	13 5 4	...	463 2 8	12 0 0	0 10 8	6,374 6 8
Rae Bareil ...	12,39,368 2 5	251 10 0	...	480 0 0	...	...	38 0 0	...	...	769 10 0
Sultanpur ...	11,57,692 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	79 0 0	...	14,400 0 0	14,479 0 0
Paritāgarh,	9,82,196 7 10	...	...	85 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	85 0 0
Total ...	33,79,256 15 4	251 10 0	...	565 0 0	...	...	117 0 0	...	14,400 0 0	15,353 10 0
Provl. Total,	1,40,22,887 4 6	4,015 14 0	...	7,603 2 0	380 5 4	...	6,673 2 8	184 0 0	14,426 0 8	33,282 8 8

XX.—Statement showing the causes of difference between the land revenue demand on the roll at the commencement of the Revenue year 1883-84 and at the commencement of the Revenue year 1884-85, in the districts of the province of Oudh, for the year ending 30th September, 1884— (concluded).

District.	Decrease during the year.															Net Increase.	Net decrease.	Land revenue on the roll on the 1st October, 1884.
	By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.							By Government appropriation.							Total.			
	By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
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By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By re- vision of assess- ment.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
By summary reduction of revenue on account of assessments over assessment or other causes.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					

XXI.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

District.	DEMANDS.		COLLECTIONS.		BALANCES.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
Lucknow	7,06,199 8 9	7,08,882 4 9	7,05,929 10 9	7,08,882 4 9	369 14 0	...
Unao	13,39,482 0 0	13,42,157 0 0	13,39,376 0 0	13,41,977 0 0	106 0 0	180 0 0
Bara Banki	15,59,005 3 2	15,59,475 1 2	15,58,905 3 2	15,58,251 1 2	100 0 0	1,224 0 0
Total	36,04,686 11 11	36,10,514 5 11	36,04,210 13 11	36,09,110 5 11	475 14 0	1,404 0 0
Sitapur	13,00,993 0 0	13,01,739 0 0	13,00,829 3 0	13,01,708 0 0	163 13 0	31 0 0
Hardoi	13,29,608 12 10	13,31,137 0 3	13,26,794 6 10	13,32,770 6 6	2,814 6 0	366 8 9
Kheri	7,96,654 0 0	8,07,378 0 0	7,95,634 0 0	8,06,519 7 0	...	358 9 0
Total	34,27,355 12 10	34,42,254 0 3	34,24,277 9 10	34,40,997 13 6	2,978 3 0	1,256 2 9
Fyzabad	10,87,670 0 0	11,14,372 0 0	9,98,988 15 6	11,13,540 6 5	85,781 0 6	831 9 7
Bahraich	9,65,726 0 0	9,55,250 0 0	9,15,016 0 0	9,53,875 8 0	710 0 0	1,374 8 0
Gonda	15,01,038 5 1	15,21,239 15 0	15,01,028 5 1	15,20,001 15 0	...	1,238 0 0
Total	35,44,424 5 1	35,90,861 15 0	34,54,933 4 7	35,87,417 13 5	89,491 0 6	3,444 1 7
Rae Bareilly	12,39,630 5 8	12,39,368 2 5	12,38,667 4 5	12,39,368 2 5	963 1 3	...
Sultanpur	11,54,711 11 1	11,57,692 5 1	11,61,448 12 7	11,58,007 0 11	3,263 14 6	29,685 4 2
Partabgarh	9,82,196 7 0	9,82,196 7 10	9,82,196 7 10	9,82,196 7 10	...	...
Total	33,86,638 8 7	33,79,255 15 4	33,82,312 8 10	33,49,571 11 2	4,225 15 9	29,685 4 2
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1,39,62,905 6 5	1,40,22,887 4 6	1,38,65,754 5 2	1,39,87,097 12 0	97,171 1 3	35,789 8 6

^a Of this Rs. 39 have been refunded.

^b Of this Rs. 4 have been refunded.

XXI.—Comparative Statement of Land Revenue Demands, Collections, and Balances of the districts of the Province of Oudh, for the year ending 30th September, 1884—(concluded).

District.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.									
	Real.					Nominal.				
	In train of liquidation.		Doubtful.		Irrecoverable.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki	...	1,096 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,096 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	773 9 10	215 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	773 9 10	215 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	74,913 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	74,913 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	213 1 3	26,882 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paritabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	713 1 3	26,882 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	76,400 2 8	28,193 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXII.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES, NOT ON THE ROLL (FLUCTUATING) i.e. OF ESTATES THE SETTLEMENT OF WHICH HAS BEEN ANNULLED FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884, FOR THE PROVINCE OF OUDH.

1	2	3	4	5	6	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.				11
District.	Demands.	Collections.	Of year under report.	BALANCES.		Real.				Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Total.	In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	
Lucknow ...	550 0 0	550 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unao ...	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,850 0 0	1,850 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mitapur ...	...	2,695 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi ...	...	2,695 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri ...	...	2,695 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad ...	41,508 4 3	40,278 8 1	487 1 0	742 11 2	1,229 12 3	676 13 8	...	288 5 6	264 9 0	...
Bahraich ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	41,508 4 3	40,278 8 1	487 1 0	742 11 3	1,229 12 2	676 13 8	...	288 5 6	264 9 0	...
Rae Bareil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur ...	34,358 12 10	29,541 9 9	2,700 5 7	2,016 13 6	4,717 3 1	547 13 11	427 3 1	43 8 9	3,698 10 4	...
Parabgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34,358 12 10	29,541 9 9	2,700 5 7	2,016 13 6	4,717 3 1	547 13 11	427 3 1	43 8 9	3,698 10 4	...
GRAND TOTAL,	80,312 7 6	74,365 8 3	3,187 6 7	2,759 8 8	5,946 15 3	1,224 11 7	427 2 1	33 14 3	3,963 3 4	...

A. Excluding Rs. 2,267-11-3 remitted under Government order and including Rs. 1,041-0-11, on account of bakaya demand.

B. Excluding Rs. 1,045-3-5 remitted under Government order and including Rs. 4,037-14-11, on account of bakaya demand.

XXI.—Comparative Statement of Land Revenue Demands, Collections, and Balances of the districts of the Province of Oudh, for the year ending 30th September, 1884—(concluded).

District.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.									
	Real.					Nominal.				
	In train of liquidation.		Doubtful.		Irrecoverable.	1882-83.		1883-84.		1883-84.
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki	...	1,096 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,096 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	773 9 10	215 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	773 9 10	215 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	74,913 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	74,913 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	213 1 3	26,882 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paritabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	713 1 3	26,882 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	76,400 2 8	28,193 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXII.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES, AND BALANCES, NOT ON THE ROLL (FLUCTUATING) i.e. OF ESTATES THE SETTLEMENT OF WHICH HAS BEEN ANNULLED FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884, FOR THE PROVINCE OF OUDH.

District.	2	3	BALANCES.			PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.						Remarks.
			Of year under report.	Of previous year.	Total.	Real.				Nominal.		
						In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecover- able.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Lucknow ...	550 0 0	550 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unao ...	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki, Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi ...	2,695 6 5	2,695 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,695 6 5	2,695 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad ...	41,508 4 3	40,278 8 1	487 1 0	742 11 2	1,229 12 3	676 13 8	...	...	388 5 6	264 9 0	...
Bahraich ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	41,508 4 3	40,278 8 1	487 1 0	742 11 2	1,229 12 3	676 13 8	...	...	388 5 6	264 9 0	...
Rae Bareilly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur ...	B 34,358 12 10	29,541 9 9	2,700 5 7	2,016 13 6	4,717 3 1	547 13 11	427 3 1	...	43 8 9	3,698 10 4	...	
Partabgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34,358 12 10	29,541 9 9	2,700 5 7	2,016 13 6	4,717 3 1	547 13 11	427 2 1	...	43 8 9	3,698 10 4	...	
GRAND TOTAL,	80,312 7 6	74,365 8 3	3,187 6 7	2,759 8 8	5,946 15 3	1,224 11 7	427 2 1	...	331 14 3	3,963 3 4	...	

A. Excluding Rs. 2,267-11-3 remitted under Government order and including Rs. 1,041-0-11, on account of bakaya demand.

B. Excluding Rs. 1,045-3-5 remitted under Government order and including Rs. 4,037-14-11, on account of bakaya demand.

XXIIA.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES OF SURPLUS LAND REVENUE, *i.e.*, LAND REVENUE *NOT ON THE ROLL* OTHER THAN WHAT IS DERIVED FROM ESTATES OF WHICH THE SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN ANNULLED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884, FOR THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7
District.		Demands.		Collections.		Balances.						
		Bakaya.	Hal.	Bakaya.	Hal.	Bakaya.	Hal.					
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Lucknow	...	9 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	...	...			
Unao	...	...	126 0 0	...	126 0 0	...	...			
Bara Banki	...	...	162 8 0	...	162 8 0	...	...			
	...	9 0 0	296 8 0	9 0 0	296 8 0	...	...			
Sitapur	...	...	235 0 0	...	235 0 0	...	...			
Hardoi	...	...	525 5 0	...	525 5 0	...	...			
Kheri	...	...	160 4 0	...	160 4 0	...	...			
	...	...	920 9 0	...	920 9 0	...	...			
Fyzabad	...	...	1,433 14 10	...	1,433 14 10	...	...			
Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda	...	263 5 4	2,468 8 0	263 5 4	2,468 8 0	...	...			
	...	263 5 4	3,902 6 10	263 5 4	3,902 6 10	...	...			
Rae Bareilly	...	...	92 4 0	...	92 4 0	...	...			
Sultanpur	...	367 0 1	4,663 0 0	167 16 2	4,663 0 0	...	...			
Partabgarh	...	...	85 0 0	...	85 0 0	...	...			
	...	367 0 1	4,770 4 0	167 16 2	4,770 4 0	...	...			
	...	1,159 5 5	9,889 11 10	440 4 6	9,889 11 10	...	...			
PROVINCIAL TOTAL												

XXIIA.—Statement showing the demands, collections, and balances of surplus land revenue, i.e., land revenue not on the roll other than what is derived from estates of which the settlement has been annulled, for the year ending 30th September, 1884, for the districts of the province of Oudh—(concluded).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.														
	REAL.														
	In train of liquida- tion.			Doubtful.			Irrecoverable.			Nominal.			Remarks.		
	Bakya.	Hal.		Bakya.	Hal.		Bakya.	Hal.		Bakya.	Hal.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.				
Lucknow				
Unao				
Bara Banki				
Total				
Sitapur				
Hardoi				
Kheri				
Total				
Fyzabad				
Bahraich				
Gonda				
Total				
Rae Bareilly				
Sultanpur				
Partabgarh				
Total				
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	719 0 11	...		...	...		...	...		...	...
	719 0 11	...		...	...		...	...		...	...

XXIII.—STATEMENT OF BAKAYA LAND REVENUE DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES
OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH
SEPTEMBER, 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Balance at the commencement of the year.	Collections during the year.	Remissions sanctioned during the year.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year.	Particulars of balances in column 5.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.
Lucknow	243 15 3	243 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unao	106 0 0	...	106 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki	1,625 0 0	1,075 0 0	100 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	...	...	...
Total	1,974 15 3	1,318 15 3	206 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	...	...	...
Sitapur	163 13 0	...	163 13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	2,814 6 0	386 9 10	2,040 12 2	387 0 0	387 0 0	...	...	...
Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,978 3 0	386 9 10	2,904 9 2	387 0 0	387 0 0	...	...	...
Fyzabad	88,781 0 6	74,913 7 7½	13,867 8 11	...	...	...	...	...
Bahraich	710 0 0	...	710 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda	10,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	...	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	...	...	...
Total	99,491 0 6	79,913 7 7	14,577 8 11	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	...	...	...
Rae Bareilly	2,319 9 3	1,969 9 3	250 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	3,362 14 6	...	3,262 14 6	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,493 7 2	1,569 9 3	3,512 14 6	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL TOTAL...	1,09,926 10 6	83,588 9 11	20,801 0 7	5,837 0 0	5,837 0 0	...	...	...

XXIII.—Statement of bakaya land revenue demands, collections, and balances of the districts of the Province of Oudh, for the year ending 30th September, 1884—(concluded).

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
District.	Detail showing to what year the balances in column 5 pertain.											Classes of revenue payers from whom balances in column 5 are due.					Remarks.
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Kurk tahsil.	Knownumbered estates.	Wards' estates.	Talukdars' estates.	Other mutrid estates.	
Lucknow	..	Rs. ..	..	..	..	..	Rs. ..	..	..	..	Rs. ..	..	..	..	..	Rs. ..	..
Unao	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bara Banki	200	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	..
Total	200	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	..
Sitapur	387	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hardoi
Kheri
Total	387	..	..	..	..	387	..
Fyzabad
Bahraich	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..
Gonda	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..
Total	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..
Rae Bareli
Sultanpur
Partabgarh
Total
PROVINCIAL TOTAL,	..	5,000	..	..	..	200	250	..	..	..	387	..	..	..	5,000	537	..

XXIV.—STATEMENT OF ESTATES SOLD, &c., FOR THE RECOVERY OF ARREARS OF REVENUE
IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH
SEPTEMBER, 1884.

District.	Sale.			Farm.		Transfer.		
	Num- ber of estates sold.	Num- ber of Jama.	Balance.	Number of es- tates let in farm during the year.	Jama.	Balance.	Number of estates in which the pattis have been trans- ferred to sol- dars or stran- gers during the year.	Jama. Number of pattis trans- ferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 10
Lucknow
Unao
Bara Banki
Sitapur
Hardoi
Kheri
Fyzabad
Bahraich
Gonda
Rae Bareilly
Sultanpur
Partabgarh
Total	5	6,514 12 0 9

XXIV.—Statement of estates sold, &c., for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the districts of the Province of Oudh, for the year ending 30th September, 1884—(concluded).

District.	Transfer—(concluded).		Estate holding.				Remarks.
	Jama of pattis trans- ferred.	Balance of pattis trans- ferred.	Num- ber of estates made kham during the year.	Jama.	Receipts.	Balance.	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Lucknow	...	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	...
Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri	3,149 6 11	1,944 6 3	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,149 6 11	1,944 6 3	...	...	...	...

**XXV.—STATEMENT OF MINOR PROCESSES RESORTED TO IN OUDH FOR THE REALIZATION
OF LAND REVENUE, DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District.	Number of persons apprehended, but released without being imprisoned.	Number of persons apprehended and subsequently imprisoned.	Number of cases of attachment of moveable property.	Number of cases in which the attachment was followed by the sale of the moveable property.	Number of cases of temporary attachment of the estate.	Remarks.
Lucknow	2	...	33	1	...	
Unao	50	...	104	11	2	
Bara Banki	6	1	47	2	...	
Sitapur	...	...	51	1	...	
Hardoi	33	...	34	1	...	
Kheri	...	...	69	5	4	
Fyzabad	2	...	40	5	...	
Bahraich	...	...	5	...	2	
Gonda	18	...	32	8	...	
Rae Bareilly	...	...	18	1	3	
Sultanpur	147	3	56	15	...	
Partabgarh	...	...	74	8	2	
Total	255	4	563	58	13	

**XXVI.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROCESSES ISSUED AND SERVICE FEES REALIZED
AND DISBURSED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.**

(xlix)

Name of district.	Total number of mahals.			Number of mahals in which dastaks have been issued.	Percentage of mahals in which dastaks were issued to the total number of mahals.			Number of dastaks issued.		Number of dastaks per mahal (col. 4).	Number of dastaks per mahal which dastaks were issued (column 5).		Largest number of dastaks issued to any one mahal.		
	Talukdari.	Non-taluk-dari.	Total.		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.		1883-84.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Lucknow	43	1,109	1,152	688	547	88-24	47-47	2,041	1,882	2-63	1-93	2-98	3-44	8	8
Unao	87	1,518	1,605	868	756	55-70	47-10	1,708	1,078	1-10	0-67	1-99	1-42	7	6
Bara Banki	135	1,123	1,258	731	735	58-29	58-41	2,304	1,985	1-83	1-57	3-15	2-70	8	8
Sitapur	60	1,199	1,259	720	675	63-49	53-61	2,244	1,997	1-96	1-58	3-11	2-95	8	8
Hardoi	23	1,436	1,459	1,039	1,088	80-70	74-57	3,191	3,344	2-50	2-29	3-10	3-07	25	10
Kheri	61	744	805	480	480	67-13	55-90	1,210	1,017	1-69	1-36	2-52	2-26	6	8
Fyzabad	27	677	704	248	330	37-92	46-87	1,266	2,091	1-93	2-97	5-10	6-33	10	10
Bahraich	77	201	278	127	127	7-91	45-68	23	104	0-79	0-37	1-04	0-81	1	3
Gonda	19	974	993	706	668	71-09	67-27	2,034	2,049	2-04	2-06	2-87	3-05	8	11
Rae Bareilly	126	562	688	400	317	61-53	46-07	864	520	1-33	0-75	2-16	1-64	5	4
Sultanpur	68	584	647	479	466	74-15	72-02	1,613	1,117	2-49	1-73	3-36	2-39	8	8
Partabgarh	50	403	453	206	282	46-69	63-25	615	486	1-40	1-07	3-00	1-72	15	15
Total	771	10,530	11,301	6,561	6,441	63-37	56-99	19,113	17,670	1-84	1-56	2-91	2-74	25	15

a Includes 122 dastaks on account abkari, &c.

XXVI.—Comparative statement of processes issued and service fees realised and disbursed during the year ending 30th September, 1884—(concluded).

Name of district.	Service fees realized.		Disbursements.		Average per dastak issued (column 7) to the total expenditure (column 12).		Net surplus during the year.		Remarks.
	11		12		13		14		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Lucknow	1,535 4 0	1,410 0 0	850 4 9	868 2 8	0 6 6	0 7 4	704 15 3	541 13 4	
Unao	61,275 12 0	816 12 0	879 0 8	481 0 3	0 8 2	0 7 1	396 11 4	335 11 10	
Bara Banki	1,731 0 0	1,490 4 0	1,021 15 3	649 3 6	0 7 1	0 5 3	709 0 3	841 0 6	
Sitapur	1,668 14 7	1,519 12 0	1,076 13 8	1,362 13 0	0 7 8	0 10 1	587 0 11	256 15 0	
Hardoi	2,441 4 0	2,460 12 0	1,035 9 7	1,291 14 11	0 5 1	0 5 10	1,415 10 5	1,338 13 1	
Kheri	908 4 0	762 0 0	507 6 10	575 15 1	0 6 8	0 9 0	400 13 2	186 0 11	
Fyzabad	1,660 15 3	1,551 8 9	724 3 5	910 12 8	0 9 1	0 6 11	336 11 10	640 12 1	
Bahraich	19 8 0	78 0 0	1 2 6	75 12 0	0 0 9	0 11 6	18 5 6	2 4 0	
Gonda	1,525 8 0	1,536 12 0	927 3 7	858 9 3	0 7 3	0 6 8	598 4 5	678 2 9	
Rae Bareilly	647 4 0	396 2 0	459 1 0	388 15 3	0 8 6	0 11 1	188 3 0	7 2 9	
Sultanpur	1,175 0 0	864 0 0	755 13 2	506 8 10	0 7 6	0 7 3	419 3 10	357 7 3	
Partabgarh	461 4 0	365 12 0	281 6 7	282 8 2	0 7 3	0 9 3	179 13 5	81 3 10	
Total	16,444 13 10	13,249 10 9	8,490 1 6	8,082 3 6	0 7 1	0 7 3	5,954 12 4	5,167 7 3	

.b Includes Rs. 91-8-0 on account abkari dastaks, &c.

**XXVII.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENTS MADE OF LAPSED AND RESUMED
TENURES FOR 1883-84.**

(11)

District.	Lapsed.			REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Quantity of land in acres.	Land revenue.	
		A. R. P.	Rs. a. p.	
Lucknow.	6	63 3 34½	65 6 6	
Unao	...	...	...
Bara Banki	...	...	...
Sitapur	1	16 3 15	21 0 0	
Hardoi	3	594 2 34½	826 10 0	
Kheri	2	64 2 27	71 0 0	
Yyzabad	2	26 1 10	120 0 0	
Bahraich	1	650 0 0	675 0 0	
Gonda	11	1,026 0 0	1,380 0 0	
Rae Bareilly	3	77 0 25	205 13 0	
Sultanpur	...	...	...
Fartabgarh	...	...	...
Total	30	2,518 2 26½	3,364 13 6	

XXVIII.— Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Local Cesses and Local Rates, in the Districts of the Province of Oudh, for the year ending 30th September, 1884—(continued).

District.	COLLECTIONS FROM REVENUE-PAYING ESTATES—(concluded).															
	Waste land grants paying progressive jama under rules of 1870.								REVENUE-FREE ESTATES.							
	Total.				Revenue-free grants.				Waste lands purchased in fee-simple.				Lands the revenue of which has been redeemed.			
	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.
Lucknow	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri	9 0 0	16 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9 0 0	16 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	9 0 0	16 4 0	3,56,271 8 7	6,39,736 6 3	7,981 13 8	14,525 15 4	1,146 14 6	2,955 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXVIII.—Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Local Cesses and Local Rates, in the Districts of the Province of Oudh, for the year ending 30th September, 1884—(continued).

1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
COLLECTIONS FROM								
REVENUE-FREE ESTATES—(concluded).								
District.	Waste lands held under the lease rules of 1868.				Other lands not specified in columns 11 to 18.			
	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	14 0 0	24 12 0	1,885 7 5	3,304 10 6	19,704 1 10	35,455 6 7
...	...	...	...	...	400 9 0	718 7 0	34,361 15 0	61,669 7 6
...	1 14 0	3 3 9	...	...	463 14 6	834 14 10	40,302 14 6	72,274 15 6
Total	1 14 0	3 3 9	14 0 0	24 12 0	2,599 14 11	4,858 0 4	94,363 15 4	1,69,389 13 7
Sitapur	...	...	...	...	406 0 9	1,307 9 7	33,999 11 1	59,912 7 10
Hardoi	...	...	61 6 0	105 7 0	1,107 2 0	2,507 5 4	34,468 9 0	62,487 4 10
Kheri	39 14 0	31 1 0	90 8 0	67 5 0	931 11 0	1,491 7 0	21,080 0 0	37,794 11 0
Total	39 14 0	31 1 0	161 14 0	173 12 0	2,434 13 9	5,306 5 11	88,568 4 1	1,60,194 7 6
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	555 6 3	1,048 11 10	28,301 14 3	51,798 15 7
Bahraich	34 8 9	63 3 0	...	...	397 1 6	714 13 5	26,947 8 10	48,506 0 0
Gonda	101 1 9	183 9 3	...	...	1,385 4 2	2,495 6 0	36,946 1 10	72,122 9 5
Total	135 10 6	245 12 3	...	...	2,367 11 11	4,258 14 3	95,594 8 11	1,72,427 9 3
Rae Bareilly	...	...	...	...	1,175 15 5	2,138 10 0	32,483 14 3	58,029 14 3
Sultanpur	...	...	538 14 0	1,024 10 6	1,139 6 3	2,084 11 9	30,524 12 2	54,109 2 5
Farrukhabad	...	...	...	...	243 0 5	437 6 1	24,802 0 6	44,689 7 8
Total	...	...	588 14 0	1,094 10 6	2,558 6 1	4,630 11 10	87,810 10 11	1,56,778 8 4
GRAND TOTAL	177 6 6	260 1 0	754 12 0	1,393 2 6	10,060 14 8	19,054 0 4	3,56,332 7 3	6,58,790 6 7

XXVIII.—Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Local Cesses and Local Rates in the districts of the Province of Oudh, for the year ending 30th September, 1884—(concluded).

District.	BALANCES.									
	1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
		Recoverable.		Doubtful.		Irrecoverable.		Total.		
		Local cesses.		Local rates.		Local cesses.		Local rates.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Lucknow	2 8 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	4 8 0	
Unao	4 8 0	8 2 0	4 8 0	8 2 0	
Bars Banki	3 3 10	5 12 2	3 3 10	5 12 2	
Total	10 3 10	18 6 2	10 3 10	18 6 2	
Sitapur	
Hardoi	...	35 15 0	75 6 0	...	...	0 4 0	41 14 8	36 3 0	117 4 8	
Kheri	16 8 0	29 10 0	16 8 0	29 10 0	
Total	...	35 15 0	75 6 0	...	...	16 12 0	71 8 8	52 11 0	146 14 8	
Fyzabad	363 13 9	654 15 9	363 13 9	654 15 9	
Bahraich	61 10 2	34 7 5	34 7 5	61 10 2	
Gonda	36 7 3	65 7 2	36 7 3	65 7 2	
Total	434 12 5	782 1 1	434 12 5	782 1 1	
Rae Bareilly	
Sultanpur	...	81 13 0	107 10 0	...	...	...	...	81 13 0	107 10 0	
Partabgarh	
Total	...	81 13 0	107 10 0	...	...	...	...	81 13 0	107 10 0	
GRAND TOTAL	...	117 12 0	183 0 0	...	...	481 12 3	871 15 1	579 8 3	1,054 15 13	

XXVIII.—STATEMENT SHOWING DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES OF LOCAL CESSSES AND LOCAL RATES *NOT ON ROLL* (SURPLUS COLLECTIONS), IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District.	Demands including bakaya.		Collections including bakaya.		Balances.		PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.								Remarks.
	Local cesses.		Local rates.		Local cesses.		In train of liquidation.		Doubtful.		Irrecoverable.		Nominal.		
	Rs. a. p.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	
	Rs. a. p.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	4 9 9	8 8 9	4 9 9	8 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4 9 9	8 8 9	4 9 9	8 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda	51 6 0	92 7 7	51 5 10	92 7 3	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 2	0 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	51 6 0	92 7 7	51 5 10	92 7 3	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 2	0 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh	2 2 0	3 13 2	2 2 0	3 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2 2 0	3 13 2	2 2 0	3 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL...	58 1 9	104 13 6	58 1 7	104 13 2	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 2	0 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXIX.—STATEMENT SHOWING BAKAYA DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES OF LOCAL CESSSES AND LOCAL RATES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

1 District.	2 Balance at the commencement of the year.		3 Collections during the year.		4 Remissions sanctioned during the year.		5 Balances outstanding at the end of the year.	
	Local cesses.		Local rates.		Local cesses.		Local rates.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow ...	...	...	75 7 10	...	...	...	...	...
Unao ...	3 2 0	...	4 12 0	...	3 2 0	...	...	...
Bara Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3 2 0	80 3 10	...	...	3 2 0	...	...	...
Sitapur ...	...	...	2,026 14 0	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi ...	250 15 0	...	...	...	250 15 0	...	...	20 0 0
Kheri ...	250 15 0	2,026 14 0	...	...	250 15 0	...	...	20 0 0
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad ...	17 12 0	31 15 2	...	...	17 12 0	31 15 2	...	...
Bahrach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda ...	17 12 0	31 15 2	...	...	17 12 0	31 15 2	...	...
Total ...	6 4 0	11 4 0	...	...	6 4 0	11 4 0	...	...
Rae Bareilly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6 4 0	11 4 0	...	...	6 4 0	11 4 0	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	278 1 0	2,150 5 0	292 5 10	...	278 1 0	1,837 15 2	...	20 0 0

a Of this Rs. 1,573-3-0 were wrongly shown under Remissions in Column 7 of the Statement for 1882-83.

XXIX.—Statement showing Bakaya Demands, Collections, and Balances of Local Cesses and Local Rates in the districts of the Province of Oudh, for the year ending 30th September, 1884—(continued).

District.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES IN COLUMNS 8 AND 9.											
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
	<i>In train of liquidation.</i>		<i>Doubtful.</i>		<i>Irrecoverable.</i>		<i>Nominal.</i>					
	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow
Unao
Bara Banki
Total
Sitapur
Hardoi
Kheri
Total
Fyzabad
Bahraich
Gonda
Total
Rae Bareilly
Sultanpur
Paritabgarh
Total
GRAND TOTAL

XXIX.—Statement showing Bakaya Demands, Collections, and Balances of Local Cesses and Local Rates in the districts of the Province of Oudh, for the year ending 30th September, 1884 — (concluded).

	18	19	20	21	22	23
	DETAILS SHOWING TO WHAT YEAR THE BALANCES IN COLUMNS 8 AND 9 PERTAIN.					
District,	1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.	Local cesses.	Local rates.
Lucknow
Unao
Bara Banki
Total
Sitapur
Hardoi
Kheri
Total
Fyzabad
Bahraich
Gonda
Total
Rae Bareilly
Bulandpur
Partabgarh
Total
GRAND TOTAL

XXX.—STATEMENT OF ADVANCES MADE, APPLIED FOR, REJECTED, AND SANCTIONED, IN
THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH
SEPTEMBER, 1884.

District.	Installments falling due during the year, but not advanced.						Advanced during the year.						Applications during the year, including those pending from last year.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	12	13	14	15	16	Total.
Lucknow	800	4,650	...	...	...	4,650	25	...	...	...	...	25	25
Unao	1,725	...	...	...	1,725	9	...	...	...	...	10	10
Bara Banki	2,200	8,790	...	...	...	8,790	68	...	...	...	...	58	58
Sitapur	650	2,350	...	...	...	2,350	71	...	...	1	...	8	8
Hardi	850	3,250	...	...	...	3,250	17	...	...	...	...	17	17
Kheri	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	4	...	...	...	...	4	4
Eyzabad	1,250	...	...	...	1,250	7	...	...	...	...	7	7
Bahraich
Gonda
Rae Bareilly	90	4,818	...	...	...	4,818	52	...	...	...	...	52	52
Sultanpur	2,575	11,268	...	...	...	11,268	168	...	...	...	...	168	168
Partabgarh	29,230	...	...	...	29,230	636	...	...	...	9	256	256
Total	...	7,165	...	...	...	7,165	68,829	...	...	636	69,465	594	...	...	1	10	605	605

XXX.—Statement of advances made, applied for, rejected, and sanctioned, in the districts of the Province of Oudh, during the year ending 30th September, 1884—(concluded).

District.	Rejected.						Sanctioned.						TO WHOM SANCTIONED.				Remarks.
	17	18	19	20	Total.	Wells, tanks, or other works for storage, &c., of water.	Drainage or reclamation of lands from floods, &c.	Clearing or reclaiming land for agricultural purposes.	Renewal or repairs of any of the foregoing works.	Total.	Landlord.	Tenants.		Amount.			
												Number.	Amount.				
1												27	28	29	30	31	
Lucknow	6	...	...	...	6	19	...	...	...	19	5,450	19	...	...	...	...
Unao	3	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	6	1,725	6	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki	16	...	...	...	16	42	...	...	...	42	6,168	26	...	...	17	1,650
Sitapur	1	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	6	1,850	6	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	3	...	...	...	3	14	...	...	...	14	4,100	14	...	...	...	...
Kheri	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1,000	2	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	1,250	7	...	...	...	...
Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareilly	22	...	...	...	22	30	...	...	...	30	3,068	15	...	...	15	1,240
Sultanpur	50	...	...	...	50	118	...	...	...	118	11,356	97	...	...	21	2,482
Parliabgarh	35	...	...	...	35	210	...	...	...	210	27,990	159	...	...	56	6,361
Total	137	...	...	5	143	454	...	...	...	5	459	350	64,957	109	11,733	...

One case pending.

Two cases pending.

XXXI.—STATEMENT OF ADVANCES OUTSTANDING, INSTALMENTS DUE, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884, FOR THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH.

(OUTSTANDING ADVANCES.)													
Division.		District.	Made in previous years.					Made during the year.				Total.	
			Principal.	Interest which had accrued at the beginning of the year.		Interest accruing within the year.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
LUCKNOW.		Lucknow	14,312	14 2	488	2 5	840	12 1	4,650	0 0	18,962	14 2	
		Unao	(a) 3,167	8 0	(b) 140	13 0	158	15 6	1,295	0 0	4,892	8 0	
		Bara Banki	19,160	2 3	715	9 6	1,105	9 3	8,793	0 0	27,953	2 3	
		Total	36,640	8 5	1,344	8 11	2,105	4 10	15,168	0 0	51,808	8 5	
GHAZIPOUR.		Sitapur	4,968	0 0	(c) 140	14 8	257	9 6	2,350	0 0	7,318	0 0	
		Hardoi	15,394	8 7	(d) 2,559	1 10	703	3 5	3,350	0 0	18,644	8 7	
		Kheri	1,149	0 0	29	2 1	66	15 6	1,500	0 0	2,649	0 0	
		Total	21,511	8 7	2,729	2 7	1,026	12 5	7,100	0 0	28,611	8 7	
FYSALE.		Fyzabad	6,451	0 0	229	10 6	366	7 10	1,350	0 0	7,701	0 0	
		Bahraich	50	0 0	(e) ...	1 9 0	21	14 0	...	...	50	0 0
		Gonda	350	0 0	14	6 8	...	...	...	...	350	0 0
		Total	6,851	0 0	244	1 2	389	14 10	1,350	0 0	8,101	0 0	
RAE BAREILLY.		Rae Bareilly...	1,00,027	13 7	5,949	13 8	5,691	12 2	4,818	0 0	1,04,845	13 7	
		Solanpur	11,932	5 0	1,261	1 6	682	9 0	11,263	0 0	23,195	5 0	
		Paribagarh...	10,094	0 0	(f) 348	0 8	279	5 6	29,566	0 0	39,960	0 0	
		Total	1,22,054	2 7	7,748	15 10	6,653	10 8	45,947	0 0	1,58,901	2 7	
GRAND TOTAL			1,87,057	3 7	12,066	12 6	10,175	10 9	69,468	0 0	2,56,523	3 7	

(a) Includes Rs. 827-8-0, wrongly shown last year under the N. I. T. Act.	(d) Excluding Rs. 131-6-1 refunded from last year's balance.
(b) Includes Rs. 45-6-0, ditto.	(e) Rs. 10-6-1 was wrongly shown last year by "Interest due."
(c) Excluding Rs. 1-0-1 wrongly shown as outstanding last year.	(f) Including Rs. 8-4-9, on account of compound interest.

(a) Includes Rs. 827-8-0, wrongly shown last year under the N. T. Act. (d) Excluding Rs. 131-6-1 refunded from last year's balance.

(b) Includes Rs. 45-6-0, ditto. (e) Rs. 10-6-1 was wrongly shown last year by "Interest due."

(c) Excluding Rs. 1-0-1 wrongly shown as outstanding last year. (f) Including Rs. 5-4-9, on account of compound interest.

XXXI.—Statement of advances outstanding, instalments due, collections, and balances under the Land Improvement Act, for the year ending 30th September, 1884, for the districts of the Province of Oudh—(continued).

Division.	District.	DEMANDS.							
		Instalments due in previous years.				Instalments due during the year.			
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Total.
1		2	10	11	12	13	14	15	
LUCKNOW	{ ... }	Lucknow ...	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
		Unao ...	170 5 5	102 2 1	2,958 9 0	853 8 8	3,128 14 5	955 10 9	216 15 6
		Bara Banki ...	...	...	1,622 8 0	216 15 6	1,622 8 0	729 9 2	3,680 0 0
		Total	170 5 5	102 2 1	8,461 1 0	1,800 1 4	8,631 6 5	1,902 3 5	
SITAPUR	{ ... }	Sitapur ...	...	...	1,525 0 0	291 1 3	1,525 0 0	291 1 3	
		Hardoi ...	...	...	2,908 5 4	556 4 0	2,908 5 4	896 4 0	
		Kheri ...	...	...	149 0 0	6 9 7	149 0 0	6 9 7	
		Total	...	...	6,682 5 4	843 14 10	5,582 5 4	843 14 10	
FYSAHAD	{ ... }	Fysabad ...	...	0 12 0	1,812 0 0	346 7 11	1,812 0 0	349 3 11	
		Bahraich ...	...	...	50 0 0	1 9 0	50 0 0	1 9 0	
		Gonda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	0 12 0	1,862 0 0	350 0 11	1,862 0 0	350 12 11	
RAE BAREILLY	{ ... }	Rae Bareilly ...	5,937 0 3	2,787 0 8	17,792 6 10	6,962 15 2	23,729 7 1	9,739 15 10	
		Sultānpur ...	461 9 0	138 7 3	2,599 4 0	1,342 9 9	3,060 13 0	1,481 1 0	
		Partābgarh ...	...	...	2,204 0 0	548 0 8	2,204 0 0	548 0 8	
		Total	6,398 9 3	2,925 7 11	22,595 10 10	8,843 9 7	28,994 4 1	11,769 1 6	
	GRAND TOTAL	6,568 14 8	3,028 6 0	38,501 1 2	11,837 10 8	45,069 15 10	14,866 0 8		

XXXI.—Statement of advances outstanding, instalments due, collections, and balances under the Land Improvement Act, for the year ending 30th September, 1884, for the districts of the Province of Oudh—(continued).

Division.	District.	COLLECTIONS.						BALANCES.			
		On account of instalments due in previous years.			On account of instalments due during the year.			Total.		On account of instalments due in previous years.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Rs. a. p.	Principal.	Interest.	Rs. a. p.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	170 5 5	103 3 1	2,958 9 0	9853 8 8	3,128 14 5	955 10 9	...	...	...	...
	Unao	...	...	1,622 8 0	216 15 6	1,622 8 0	216 15 6	...	...	...	...
	Bara Banki	...	...	3,880 0 0	729 9 2	3,880 0 0	729 9 2	...	...	...	...
	Total	170 5 5	103 3 1	8,461 1 0	1,800 1 4	8,461 1 0	1,800 1 4	...	...	...	...
GTA.	Sitapur	...	...	1,625 0 0	281 1 3	1,625 0 0	281 1 3	...	...	...	...
	Hardoi	...	...	73,908 5 4	556 4 0	3,908 5 4	556 4 0	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	...	...	149 0 0	6 9 7	149 0 0	6 9 7	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	5,582 5 4	843 14 10	5,582 5 4	843 14 10	...	...	...	...
FYSA.	Fyzabad	...	...	1,799 0 0	345 11 11	1,799 0 0	345 7 11	...	...	...	...
	Bahraich	...	...	50 0 0	1 9 0	50 0 0	1 9 0	...	...	...	...
	Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	1,849 0 0	347 4 11	1,849 0 0	348 0 11	...	...	...	...
RAE BAREIL.	Rae Bareil	5,424 15 11	2,578 3 4	17,177 14 10	6,788 9 11	22,603 14 9	9,366 13 3	512 0 4	208 13 4	...	...
	Sultānpur	349 9 0	125 5 3	830 10 3	830 10 9	2,455 2 3	558 0 0	112 0 0	13 2 0	...	...
	Partābgarh	...	...	2,504 0 0	548 0 8	2,504 0 0	548 0 8	...	...	...	...
	Total	5,774 8 11	2,703 8 7	21,487 8 1	8,167 5 4	27,982 1 0	10,870 13 11	624 0 4	221 15 4	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	6,944 14 4	2,806 6 8	37,379 14 5	11,158 10 5	43,324 12 9	13,965 1 1	624 0 4	221 15 4	...	...

g Exclusive of Rs. 0-0-2 collected in excess.

h Includes Rs. 575 on account of refunds made during the year.

i Includes Rs. 20-8-6 on account of refunds made during the year.

j Including Rs. 1,559 on account of refunds made.

XXXI.—Statement of advances outstanding, instalments due, collections and balances, under the Land Improvement Act, for the year ending 30th September, 1884, for the districts of the Province of Oudh—(concluded).

Division.	District.	BALANCES—(concluded).						Amount falling due here- after.				Total outstanding.	
		On account of instalments due during the year.			Totals.			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
		Principal.	Interest.	Rs. a. p.	Principal.	Interest.	Rs. a. p.						
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
LUCK- NOW.	Lucknow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unao ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bara Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SITA- PUR.	Sitapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hardoi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FYZ- ABAD	Fyzabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bahraich ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAE BANKLI	Rae Bareilly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Paritugach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXXII.—STATEMENT OF ADVANCES OUTSTANDING, INSTALMENTS DUE, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES UNDER THE NORTHERN INDIA TAKAVI ACT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1884, FOR THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH.

Division.	District.	OUTSTANDING ADVANCES.						Total.	
		Made in previous years.			Made during the year.				
		Principal.	Interest which had accrued at the beginning of the year.	Interest accruing within the year.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
LUCKNOW	Lucknow ...	2,798 7 0	10 14 1	128 11 4	2,742 0 0	20 12 9	5,540 7 0	166 6 2	
	Unao ...	a ..	b ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Bara Banki ...	2,233 0 0	290 14 2	65 13 10	855 0 0	21 8 4	3,088 0 0	378 4 4	
	Total	5,031 7 0	301 12 3	194 9 5	3,597 0 0	48 6 1	8,628 7 4	544 10 6	
SITAPUR	Sitapur ...	1,210 0 4	c 21 14 11	43 14 3	975 0 0	30 15 6	2,185 0 4	101 12 7	
	Hardoi ...	1,673 1 0	...	70 5 9	1,438 0 0	...	2,711 1 0	70 5 9	
	Kheri ...	518 8 0	10 11 7	25 10 8	1,000 0 0	20 5 0	1,518 8 0	56 11 3	
	Total	3,401 9 4	32 10 6	144 14 8	3,013 0 0	51 4 5	6,414 9 4	228 13 7	
FYZABAD	Fyzabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rahraich ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAE BAREILLY	Rae Bareilly ...	d 20,710 8 11	127 5 0	1,311 2 8	1,052 0 0	17 6 9	21,762 8 11	1,655 13 5	
	Sultanpur ...	481 7 8	107 14 10	23 8 0	26,240 0 0	...	26,721 7 8	131 6 10	
	Partabgarh ...	60 0 0	2 11 0	...	24,059 0 0	1,363 11 8	24,119 0 0	1,356 6 8	
	Total	21,252 0 7	237 14 10	1,534 10 8	51,351 0 0	1,371 1 5	72,603 0 7	3,143 10 11	
	GRAND TOTAL	29,685 0 11	572 5 7	1,874 2 6	57,961 0 0	1,470 10 11	87,646 0 11	3,917 3 0	

a. Rs. 927-8-0 have been accounted for under the Land Improvement Act, the correct head of account,

b. Re. 45-6-0 ditto

c. Excluding Rs. 3-5-10 shown as advance collections in last year's return,

d. Correct figure shown this year.

XXXII.—Statement of advances outstanding, instalments due, collections and balances, under the Northern India Takvi Act, for the year ending 30th September, 1884, for the districts of the Province of Oudh—(continued).

Division.	District.	DEMANDS.						COLLECTIONS.		
		Instalments due in previous year.			Instalments due during the year.			On account of instalments due in previous year.		
		Principal.	Interest.	Rs. a. p.	Principal.	Interest.	Rs. a. p.	Principal.	Interest.	Rs. a. p.
1	2	10.	11		12	13	14	15	16	17
LUCKNOW...	Lucknow	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Unao	114 15 8	1 4 0		2,168 11 0	141 3 11	2,283 10 5	143 7 11	114 15 8	1 4 0
	Bara Banki	824 0 0	285 9 4		1,164 4 0	67 1 9	1,938 4 0	352 11 1	824 0 0	285 9 4
	Total	938 15 8	286 13 4		3,332 15 0	208 5 3	4,271 14 5	495 3 0	938 15 8	286 13 4
SITAPUR ...	Sitapur	0 0 4	...		1,387 0 0	90 0 4	1,337 0 4	90 0 4	0 0 4	...
	Hardoi	...	...		1,377 0 0	70 5 9	1,377 0 0	70 5 9	...	...
	Kheri	...	...		518 8 0	36 6 3	518 8 0	36 6 3	...	...
	Total	0 0 4	...		3,282 8 0	196 12 4	3,282 8 4	196 12 4	0 0 4	...
FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bahraich	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gonda	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
RAE BAREILY	Rae Bareilly	17,409 1 11	87 0 6		2,845 7 0	1,543 13 11	20,251 8 11	1,630 14 5	16,379 5 7	84 8 6
	Sultanpur	481 7 5	131 6 10		6,577 12 0	...	7,059 3 8	131 6 10	209 8 0	39 10 0
	Paritabgarh	...	...		1,272 8 0	18 11 9	1,272 8 0	18 11 9	...	...
	Total	17,890 9 7	218 7 4		10,995 11 0	1,563 9 8	28,586 4 7	1,781 1 0	16,588 13 7	124 2 6
GRAND TOTAL		18,829 9 7	505 4 8		17,311 2 0	1,567 11 6	36,140 11 7	2,473 0 4	17,327 13 7	410 15 10

X XXII.—Statement of advances outstanding, instalments due, collections and balances, under the Northern India Takavi Act, for the year ending 30th September, 1884, for the districts of the Province of Oudh—(continued).

Division.	District.	COLLECTIONS—(concluded).				BALANCES			
		On account of instalments due during the year.		Total.		On account of instalments due in previous year.		On account of instalments due during the year.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
LUCKNOW ...	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Lucknow	2,168 11 0	141 3 11	2,383 10 8	142 7 11	...	...	...	...
	Unao	1,164 4 0	67 1 9	1,988 4 0	352 11 1	...	...	...	...
	Bara Banki	3,332 15 0	208 5 8	4,271 14 8	495 8 0	...	...	...	...
SITAPUR ...	Total	1,386 13 11	90 0 4	1,386 14 3	90 0 4	...	...	0 2 1	...
	Sitapur	1,377 0 0	70 5 9	1,377 0 0	70 5 9	...	...	...	...
	Hardoi	456 0 0	32 8 7	456 0 0	32 8 7	...	...	62 8 0	3 13 8
	Kheri	3,319 13 11	198 14 8	3,319 14 3	192 14 8	...	...	63 10 1	3 13 8
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rae Bareilly	2,774 7 5	1,541 1 11	19,153 13 0	1,625 10 5	1,029 12 4	2 8 0	71 2 9	2 12 0
RAE BAREILLY ...	Sultānpur	6,265 12 0	...	6,475 4 0	39 10 0	271 15 8	91 12 10	312 0 0	...
	Partābgarh	1,372 8 0	18 11 9	1,272 8 0	18 11 9	...	...	...	...
	Total	10,312 11 5	1,559 13 8	36,901 9 0	1,684 0 2	1,301 12 0	94 4 10	383 2 9	2 12 0
	GRAND TOTAL	15,565 8 4	1,961 2 0	34,393 5 11	2,372 1 10	1,301 12 0	94 4 10	445 12 10	6 9 8

a. Exclusive of Rs. 58-0-9 erroneously accounted for in last year's return.

XXXII.—Statement of advances outstanding, instalments due, collections and balances, under the Northern India Takdvi Act, for the year ending 30th September, 1884, for the districts of the Province of Oudh—(concluded).

Division.	District.	BALANCES—(concluded).		Total.		Amount falling due hereafter.		Total outstanding.		Remarks.
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow ...	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
		...	...	3,256 12 4	23 14 3	3,256 12 4	23 14 3	
				
		...	...	1,099 12 0	25 9 3	1,099 12 0	25 9 3	
SITAPUR ...	Total	...	...	4,356 8 4	49 7 6	4,356 8 4	49 7 6	
		0 2 1	...	798 0 0	11 12 3	798 2 1	11 12 3			
		...	...	1,334 1 0	...	1,334 1 0	...	
		62 8 0	3 13 8	1,000 0 0	20 5 0	1,062 8 0	24 2 8			
		62 10 1	3 13 8	3,132 1 0	32 1 3	3,194 11 1	35 14 11			
FYZABAD ...	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
				
				
				
				
RAE BAREILLY ...	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1,100 15 1	5 4 0	1,508 0 0	24 15 0	2,608 11 11	30 3 0			
		583 15 8	91 12 10	19,662 4 0	...	20,246 3 8	91 12 10			
		...	...	22,846 8 0	1,337 10 11	22,846 8 0	1,337 10 11	
		1,684 14 9	97 0 10	44,016 12 0	1,362 9 11	45,701 7 7	1,459 10 9			
GRAND TOTAL	Total	1,747 8 10	100 14 6	51,505 5 4	1,444 2 8	53,252 11 0	1,545 1 2			

J. Excluding Rs. 0-3-2 on account advance collections included in column 20.

XXXIII.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF NOTICES OF EJECTMENT ISSUED IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
District.	Number of notices issued.	Area of land in standard bighas to which the notices referred.			Number of notices classified accord- ing to the reason of their issue.			Number of notices clas- sified accord- ing to the caste of tenants.			Number of suits in which the objection was allowed.	Number of suits dismissed.	Remarks.	
		Bighas.	Biswas.	Biswansia.	Tenants' de- fault in the payment of rent.	Tenants' ina- bility to cul- tivate.	In order to enhance the rent of the tenant.	Other causes.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.				Other castes.
Lucknow	5,824	31,127	4	7	2,629	300	1,843	1,053	560	751	4,513	288	151	
Unao	9,737	58,107	5	...	5,039	28	2,436	2,243	1,985	4,864	5,888	490	244	
Bara Banki	10,810	58,712	12	19	4,724	45	3,748	2,293	1,420	1,147	8,213	581	280	
Sitapur	2,586	23,017	18	9	903	1,284	76	275	732	354	1,452	154	103	
Hardoi	6,377	36,431	7	...	5,056	...	861	47	1,651	1,174	3,553	1,489	1,087	
Kheri	1,459	19,007	9	...	679	43	436	31	339	187	913	277	174	
Fyzabad	6,300	26,763	9	11	4,609	14	1,523	154	2,014	1,454	2,832	1,765	1,084	
Bahrach	1,911	39,810	8	...	1,683	47	132	57	569	233	1,109	231	138	
Gonda	4,913	41,443	13	...	4,199	3	578	116	2,398	931	1,554	985	670	
Kae Bareli	3,290	31,282	3	...	2,092	4	1,076	118	657	770	1,863	258	158	
Sultanpur	6,850	39,852	1	16	5,763	...	972	125	2,466	1,667	2,717	1,813	917	
Partabgarh	4,911	18,559	4	5	2,201	11	2,672	57	1,696	1,112	2,233	781	407	
Total	64,950	407,113	16	7	39,560	1,797	16,322	7,271	16,377	11,664	36,909	9,109	5,336	

**XXXIV.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULTS OF THE NOTICES OF EJECTMENT ISSUED
IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH
SEPTEMBER, 1884.**

District.	Number of hadbast mauzas in each district.		Number of hadbast mauzas in which the notices of ejectment were issued.	Number of hadbast mauzas in column 3 visited by <i>teshkars</i> or <i>Kanungos</i> .	Number of hadbast mauzas in column 4, visited by <i>talukdars</i> .	Result of notices of ejectment.					Remarks.
	1	2				3	4	5	6	7		8	9
						Number in which tenant was evicted from the whole or the hadbast mauza.	Number in which tenant was evicted from part of his cultivation in the hadbast mauza.	Number in which the tenant remained in possession at an enhanced rent.	Number in which the tenant remained in former rent.	10	
Lucknow	...	957	640	633	35	1,465	2,157	1,530	673	(a) One mauza less than the number shown last year. This mauza was cut away by the action of the river.	
Unao	...	(a) 1,674	1,034	1,022	82	2,157	2,630	2,267	2,685		
Bara Banki	...	2,094	1,303	1,308	62	2,717	2,992	2,781	2,320		
Sitapur	...	2,360	630	630	23	969	485	136	958		
Hardoi	...	1,981	1,042	1,042	110	2,121	1,035	1,414	1,807		
Kheri	...	1,782	368	368	14	459	217	334	449		
Fyzabad	...	2,815	1,095	1,095	40	609	1,318	1,419	2,991		
Bahraich	...	1,945	509	509	34	409	125	585	732		
Gonda	...	2,835	774	774	54	1,335	302	1,417	1,869		
Rae Bareil	...	1,768	663	663	73	1,335	288	826	(b) 841		
Sultanpur	...	2,506	1,260	1,260	75	679	1,937	1,711	2,523		
Partabgarh	...	2,214	1,029	1,029	107	1,091	998	1,416	1,436		
Total	...	24,951	10,352	10,333	709	15,246	14,534	15,849	19,331	(b) Including one notice the result of which was that the tenant was subsequently allowed to remain at a reduced rent.	

XXXV.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CASTE AND FATE OF THOSE PERSONS WHO WERE EVICTED FROM ALL THE LAND IN THEIR HADBAST MAUZA (COLUMN 6 OF APPENDIX XXXIV) FOR THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

District.	REMAINED IN THE VILLAGES.									
	Cultivated land in another hadbast mauza.			Were subsequently given land in the same hadbast mauza.			Adopted another trade.			Total.
	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.	Adopted another trade.	
1	2			3			4			
Lucknow	29	25	105	159	29	34	180	199	38	227
Unao	70	47	242	359	53	76	131	260	112	484
Bara Banki	39	15	173	227	73	71	541	685	39	291
Sitapur	33	80	66	129	137	52	116	305	63	146
Hardoi	236	185	435	856	166	135	377	678	28	117
Kheri	41	15	112	168	5	5	22	32	16	53
Fyzabad	19	20	69	108	2	3	2	7	5	52
Bahraich	16	7	42	65	21	7	74	102	5	81
Gonda	90	98	80	268	332	99	269	750	19	59
Rae Bareilly	35	38	99	172	110	122	247	479	29	194
Suitanpur	64	55	55	174	14	25	71	110	15	76
Parrābagarh	28	24	52	104	76	66	124	266	25	113
Total	700	559	1,530	2,789	1,068	695	2,104	3,867	389	1,843

XXXV.—Statement showing the caste and fate of those persons who were evicted from all the land in their habbait mauza (column 6 of Appendix XXXIV.) for the Province of Oudh, during the year ending 30th September, 1884—(continued).

District.	REMAINED IN THE VILLAGE—(concluded).				LEFT THE VILLAGES.											
	Family evicted because the head of the family died.				Family evicted because the head of the family was put into jail.											
	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.								
1	5				6				7				8			
	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.
Unkown	1	2	14	17	...	...	8	8	7	4	48	59	9	4	46	59
Unao	11	7	33	51	...	1	3	3	19	16	90	124	27	11	65	103
Bara Banti	3	3	27	33	3	2	5	10	12	4	57	73	3	3	31	42
Sitapur	2	...	...	2	3	...	1	4	10	19	51	80	3	3	19	23
Hardol	4	2	13	19	1	2	5	8	33	37	74	144	26	...	6	32
Kheri	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	6	18	27	6	3	14	22
Kyzabad	1	...	7	8	...	...	1	1	10	4	42	56	8	5	22	35
Bairaich	2	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	3	30	33	1	1	1	1	3
Gonda	4	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	36	13	31	80	3	4	15	31
Rae Bareli	4	3	7	14	...	...	...	...	4	19	18	41	11	10	9	23
Sultānpur	1	1	4	6	...	...	...	...	7	5	14	26	11	15	3	29
Partabgarh	7	2	8	17	...	...	1	...	2	...	27	29	5	12	20	37
Total	40	25	115	180	7	5	24	36	153	129	490	772	110	68	251	429

XXV.—Statement showing the caste and fate of those persons who were evicted from all the land in their *haddas* mauza (column 6 of Appendix XXXIV.) for the Province of Oudh, during the year ending 30th September, 1884—(concluded).

District.	LEFT THE VILLAGE—(concluded.)										Total.		
	Were <i>pahakuts</i> in respect of the village in which notice was served and retained cultivation in the village of their residence.					Fate not known.					Total.		
	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.		Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.		Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.
1	9					10					11		
Lucknow	59	66	569	687	7	1	1	48	56	167	151	1,147	1,465
Unao	155	125	397	677	15	11	70	26	96	462	374	1,321	2,157
Bare Banki	117	106	1,073	1,296	8	4	48	60	112	303	233	2,193	2,717
Sitapur	71	44	140	255	5	2	18	25	45	327	168	474	969
Hardoi	54	39	139	232	15	3	17	35	57	308	409	1,149	2,121
Kheri	30	13	98	141	2	1	11	14	27	103	48	308	459
Fyzabad	53	33	133	219	7	6	10	23	40	105	77	327	509
Bahraich	45	18	102	165	2	...	4	6	12	102	37	370	409
Gonda	75	39	39	144	1	1	3	5	9	609	255	471	1,335
Rae Bareilly	93	75	178	346	20	15	31	66	112	299	324	712	1,355
Sollápur	85	54	98	237	7	6	8	21	35	204	175	300	679
Paritabgarh	147	139	195	481	12	1	30	43	85	302	260	539	1,091
Total	977	742	3,161	4,880	101	51	298	450	851	3,545	2,501	9,200	15,246

XXXVI.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF NOTICES OF RELINQUISHMENT SERVED
IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR ENDING
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Number of notices of relinquishment issued.	Area of land in standard bighas to which the notices referred. Bigs. bis. bns.	Number of notices classified accord- ing to the reason of their issue.				Number of notices classified according to the caste of the tenants tendering them.			Remarks.
			Tenant's inability to cultivate.	To obtain a re- duction of rent.	Because landlord demands an en- hancement of rent.	Other causes.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	
Lucknow	1,381	6,505 7 18	445	495	110	331	80	96	1,303	
Unao Banki	4,086	21,648 5 6½	534	1,332	26	2,144	600	262	3,174	
Bara Banki	1,464	6,267 9 3	457	306	77	624	116	56	1,292	
Sitapur	236	1,869 9 10	31	78	11	116	17	6	214	
Hardoi	790	6,345 5 0	649	70	...	71	123	63	604	
Kheri	136	2,333 1 0	14	39	58	24	12	4	119	
Fyzabad	319	1,745 0 0	139	45	121	14	41	37	241	
Bahraich	203	2,538 13 0	40	65	4	94	9	7	187	
Gonda	976	7,650 7 0	339	194	327	116	266	48	662	
Rae Bareilly	2,224	10,883 8 0	1,035	517	1	671	337	214	1,673	
Saltanpur	832	4,953 16 12	367	89	177	199	137	64	641	
Partabgarh	1,024	4,817 14 7	25	268	424	7	140	69	815	
Total	13,620	78,557 16 18½	4,075	5,798	1,336	4,411	1,868	927	10,825	

XXXVII.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULTS OF THE NOTICES OF RELINQUISHMENT
ISSUED IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR
ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Number of habast manuzas in each district.	Number of habast manuzas in which no- tices of relinquish- ment were issued.	Number of habast manuzas in column 3 visited by peabkars or kangungos.	Number of habast manuzas in column 4 visited by tahsildars.	Number in which habast manuzas abandoned the whole of the cul- tivation in the habast manuzas.	Number in which tenant actually abandoned a part of his cultivation in the habast manuzas.	Number in which the tenant re- mained at a re- duced rent.	Number in which tenant remained in possession at his former rent.
Lucknow	...	957	324	319	21	441	738	86	131
Unao	...	1,674	710	705	67	1,485	1,413	535	603
Bara Banki	...	2,094	467	467	30	465	569	126	304
Sitapur	...	2,860	78	76	9	106	39	16	75
Hardoi	...	1,981	206	206	35	425	81	19	265
Kheri	...	1,782	37	37	4	39	36	2	68
Fyzabad	...	2,815	166	166	5	85	112	97	25
Bahrelch	...	1,945	87	87	8	105	33	3	63
Gonda	...	2,525	324	324	16	476	93	58	349
Gae Bareilly	...	1,768	515	515	44	818	589	231	596(a)
Sultanpur	...	2,526	246	246	8	288	175	279	288
Partabgarh	...	2,214	364	364	27	379	370	78	197
Total	...	24,951	3,524	3,512	274	5,112	4,333	1,330	2,945

(a) Seven in which tenants subsequently accepted at enhanced rents.

XXXVIII.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CASTE AND FATE OF THOSE PERSONS WHO RELINQUISHED ALL THE LANDS IN THEIR OCCUPATION IN A HADBAST MAUZA (COLUMN 6, OF APPENDIX XXXVII.), FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

District.	Cultivated land in another hadbast mauza.					Were subsequently given land in the same hadbast mauza.					Adopted another trade.				
	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.		Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Lucknow	8	1	37	46	12	10	82	104	8	1	106	115			
Unao	19	3	97	119	34	21	239	294	64	9	280	353			
Bara Banki	3	1	33	37	3	4	54	61	12	1	96	109			
Sitapur	2	...	25	27	2	1	13	16	1	...	26	28			
Hardoi	12	8	68	88	46	42	179	267	4	...	35	39			
Kheri	1	...	9	10	...	...	1	1	2	...	14	16	
Fyzabad	2	...	17	19	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	19
Bahraich	...	...	14	14	3	...	22	24	...	...	7	7
Gonda	21	4	69	94	57	14	145	216	9	1	46	56			
Rae Bareil	28	5	60	83	49	29	169	247	29	16	129	174			
Sultanpur	6	4	20	30	7	2	28	37	2	6	91	99			
Partabgarh	1	2	39	42	10	8	39	57	6	6	54	66			
Total	93	26	488	609	322	131	971	1,324	139	42	900	1,081			

XXVIII.—Statement showing the caste and fate of those persons who relinquished all the lands in their occupation in a hadbast mauza (column 6, Appendix XXVII.), for the year ending 30th September, 1884—(continued).

District.	REMAINED IN THE VILLAGE—(concluded).						LEFT THE VILLAGE.					
	Relinquished cultivation because the head of the family died.			Relinquished cultivation because the head of the family was put into jail.			Took up residence and cultivation in another hadbast mauza.			Adopted another trade.		
	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Lucknow ...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	28	29
Unao ...	5	1	24	30	...	...	...	...	6	...	48	52
Bara Banki ...	1	1	2	4	...	...	1	1	1	2	17	20
Sitapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hardoi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Kheri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Fyzabad ...	1	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
Bahraich ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	3	...	5	8
Gonda ...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Rae Bareilly ...	11	8	6	25	...	...	...	...	2	19	16	18
Sultanpur ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	21	53
Partabgarh ...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7
Total	20	11	46	77	..	...	3	3	28	24	165	217
									22	7	99	128

XXXVIII.—Statement showing the caste and fate of those persons who relinquished all the lands in their occupation in a hadbast mauza (column 6, Appendix XXXVII), for the year ending 30th September, 1884—(concluded).

District.	LEFT THE VILLAGE—(concluded).											
	Were pahikashis in respect to the village in which notice was served and retained cultivation in the village of their residence.				Fate not known.				TOTAL.			
	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Other castes.	Total.
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Lucknow ..	7	3	88	98	..	1	17	18	37	18	286	441
Unao ..	80	27	437	544	4	1	53	57	222	64	1,199	1,485
Bara Banki ..	13	11	171	195	2	..	11	13	38	20	407	465
Sitapur ..	1	..	32	33	..	..	..	..	7	2	97	106
Hardoi ..	1	..	24	25	..	..	..	..	64	50	311	426
Kheri ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	34	39
Kyzabad ..	2	3	19	24	..	..	4	4	10	5	70	85
Bahraich ..	2	4	41	47	..	..	..	..	5	4	96	105
Gonda ..	18	5	52	75	1	..	9	..	109	25	343	476
Rae Bareil ..	27	21	132	180	8	7	32	47	157	107	554	818
Sultanpur ..	34	12	56	102	3	..	7	10	53	24	211	288
Partabgarh ..	26	6	153	185	..	..	5	5	48	23	308	379
Total	211	92	1,306	1,509	18	9	137	164	753	344	4,015	5,112

XXXIX.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISPOSAL OF APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 158, ACT XVII OF 1876, FOR THE RECOVERY OF ARREARS OF RENT PENDING AT THE BEGINNING OF, AND PREFERRED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884, WITH THE AMOUNT CLAIMED, IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH.

District.	DETAILS OF APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.										
	1	2	3	Number preferred during the year.	4	Total.	Amount of arrears claimed in applications entered in column 4.	Claims admitted in full.		Claims admitted in part.	
								No.	Amount of arrears.	No.	Amount of claims admitted.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Lucknow
Unao
Bara Banki
Sitapur
Hardoi
Kheri
Fyzabad
Babraich
Gonda
Rae Bareilly
Sultanpur
Partabgarh
Total

XXXIX.—Statement showing the disposal of applications under section 158, Act XVII of 1876, for the recovery of arrears of rent pending at the beginning of, and preferred during, the year ending 30th September, 1884, with the amount claimed, in the districts of the Province of Oudh.—(concluded.)

District.	DETAIL OF APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR—(concluded).							Remarks.
	Claims admitted in part—(concl.)		Claims altogether rejected.		Pending at the close of the year.			
	Amount of claims disallowed.	No.	Amount claimed.	No.	Amount claimed.	No.		
1	10	11	12	13	14	15		
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	99 7 3	1	301 11 9	...	...	...
Kheri	251 0 8	5	382 6 2	...	...	...
Fyzabad	91 8 10	10	4,003 9 2	...	...	...
Bahraich	...	...	...	2	808 6 8	...	
Gonda	1,791 5 8	15	1,496 2 8	5	831 7 7	...		
Rae Bareil	72 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Suitānpur	374 7 8	...	...	...	...	...
Partābgarh	76 4 7	1	322 8 6	...	...	...
Total	2,756 2 8	32	6,486 6 3	7	1,639 14 3			

XL.—STATEMENTS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES, WITH THE AMOUNT OF ARREARS, IN WHICH THE PROCEDURE ENJOINED IN SECTION 158, ACT XVII OF 1876, WAS GIVEN EFFECT TO IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District.	Number of cases in which the procedure enjoined in section 158 was in force at the beginning of the year.	Amount of arrears admitted by Deputy Commissioner in respect of cases in column 2 still uncollected at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases admitted during the year.	Amount of arrears admitted by Deputy Commissioner in respect of the cases mentioned in column 4.	Total number of cases treated under section 158 during the year.	Total amount of arrears recoverable during the year.	Cases in which the full amount recoverable was realized and the provisions of section 158 ceased to apply.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	No. Amount realized. Rs. a. p.
Lucknow	1	109 10 0	..	1,377 12 4	1	109 10 0	1 109 10 0
Unao	..	..	..	1,377 12 4	..	..	..
Bara Banki	..	..	..	312 12 6	8	1,377 12 4	8 1,377 12 4
Sitapur	..	265 12 9	1	6,158 8 5	2	578 9 3	1 265 12 9
Hardoi	..	2,714 13 6	11	316 12 5	17	8,873 5 11	12 4,486 6 6
Kheri	6	884 0 5	5	18,747 10 9	130	700 12 10	12 700 12 10
Fyzabad	7	5,381 0 6	96	248 0 0	3	24,128 11 3	108 14,342 13 5
Bahraich	34	..	3	17,369 1 9	3	248 0 0	3 248 0 0
Gonda	..	8,998 11 11	96	1,386 5 3	134	25,667 13 8	114 19,407 1 8
Rae Bareilly	38	..	3	22,144 7 9	3	26,330 14 4	1 155 2 0
Sultampur	..	4,086 6 7	46	1,443 7 3	59	26,330 14 4	55 25,336 4 0
Partabgarh	13	1,201 7 8	12	69,504 14 5	16	2,644 14 11	12 1,131 7 10
Total	4	22,441 15 4	231	385	385	91,946 13 9	327 67,561 3 4

* Credited to deposit in Treasury Accounts in favor of Estate's officer who is proprietor in the case.

XL.—Statement showing the number of cases, with the amount of arrears, in which the procedure enjoined in section 158, Act XVII of 1876, was given effect to in the districts of the Province of Oudh, during the year ending 30th September, 1884—(concluded).

1	9	10	11
District.	Cases in which part only of the amount recoverable was realized, but the provisions of section 158 were withdrawn.	Cases in which a part of the amount recoverable was realized and the provisions of section 158 were still in process of enforcement at the close of the year.	Remarks.
	No.	Amount realized.	Amount still due when the provisions of section 158 were withdrawn.
	No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow	...	...	...
Unao	...	...	...
Bara Banki	...	...	...
Sitapur	...	...	...
Hardoi	...	254 10 0	179 10 5
Kheri	...	...	...
Fyzabad	16	6,243 10 4	1,937 0 4
Bahraich	...	...	...
Gonda	9	1,308 8 9	358 7 2
Rae Bareilly	...	...	...
Sultánpur	1	152 5 0	123 9 9
Partabgarh	...	...	...
Total	27	7,959 2 1	2,598 11 8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	
	
		100 0 0	312 12 6
		2,263 9 3	1,689 1 9
	
	6	173 6 8	1,431 12 6

	11	1,003 7 5	3,591 4 8
	2	469 6 9	761 12 6
	3	322 9 11	296 1 8
	4	1,063 11 10	449 11 3
	31	5,395 3 10	8,432 8 10
			•Realized since close of the year. Rs. 35-11-2 on account of five per cent. commission realized, and credited to the defaulting Sub-proprietors' Fund.

XLI. - STATEMENT OF PERFECT AND IMPERFECT PARTITIONS EFFECTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884, FOR THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH.

Class of mahals.	District.	PERFECT PARTITIONS.											Number of mahals in cases referred to in column 6.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Before partition.	After partition.	10	11		
1	2	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of new applications filed.	Total for disposal.	Number of partitions actually carried out.	Number of applications otherwise disposed of.	Remaining for disposal.	Date of oldest case pending.						
(a). Talukdari mahals.	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rae Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	9	14	23	9	6	8	20th July, 1883...	10	23				

XLI.—Statement of perfect and imperfect partitions effected during the year ending the 30th September, 1884, for the districts of the Province of Oudh—(concluded).

Class of mahals.	District.	IMPERFECT PARTITIONS.										REMARKS.
		Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of new applications filed.	Total for disposal.	Number of partitions actually carried out.	Number of applications disposed of otherwise.	Remaining for disposal.	Date of oldest case pending.	Before partition.	After partition.	Number of patts in cases referred to in column 15.	
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
(a). Talukdari mahals.	Lucknow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unao	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bara Banki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sitapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hardoi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kheri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fyzabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bahraich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rae Bareilly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sultanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Partabgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(b). Non-talukdari mahals held under direct and separate revenue engagements.

	24	31	55	32	4	19 30th Aug, 1882,	32	161	
Lucknow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unao ...	4	4	8	7	1	...	31	57	
Bara Banki ...	28	36	64	25	11	28 25th May, 1882,	35	160	
Sitapur ...	12	19	31	20	6	6 24th April, 1884,	20	20	
Hardoi ...	55	51	106	34	30	42 1st May, 1883...	196	251	
Kheri ...	...	8	1	1	1	6 14th April, 1884,	2	7	
Kyzabad ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	23	
Bahraich ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Gonda ...	8	12	20	9	6	5 3rd Sep., 1883...	20	54	
Rae Bareilly ...	2	5	7	4	1	2 1st July, 1884...	16	38	
Sultanpur ...	14	14	28	16	3	9 28th May, 1884...	181	265	
Partabgarh ...	4	5	9	4	1	4 27th Sep., 1882...	11	14	
Total ...	153	185	335	154	63	121 27th Sep, 1882...	535	1,051	
Lucknow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unao ...	...	12	23	9	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki ...	10	...	...	...	...	13 32nd Sep., 1883,	...	...
Sitapur ...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hardoi ...	...	1	...	...	...	17th June, 1884,	...	...
Kheri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyzabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahraich ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda ...	...	3	...	...	2	1 1st Nov., 1883...	...	...
Rae Bareilly ...	...	2	...	...	...	2 19th July, 1884...	...	...
Sultanpur ...	...	3	...	...	2	1 28th Aug., 1883,	...	...
Partabgarh ...	(9)	3	12	5	4	3 15th Nov., 1881,	5	5	
Total ...	27	24	51	20	10	21 15th Nov., 1881,	28	72	
GRAND TOTAL...	180	209	389	174	73	142 15th Nov., 1881,	563	1,125	

(c). Under-proprietary mahals or mahals held by leasees, whose rents have been fixed by the Settlement Officer or other competent authority.

*Out of 10 cases pending at the close of last year, 8 cases have been transferred to column 12 (Imperfect Partition).
 (a) Out of 59 cases pending at the close of last year, 4 cases have been transferred to column 12 (Imperfect Partition).
 (b) do. 8 do. do. 2 cases do. do.
 (c) do. 8 do. do. 1 case do. do.
 (d) do. 13 do. do. 2 cases do. and 4 cases to column 12 of item (c).
 (e) Out of 5 cases pending at the close of last year, 1 case has been transferred to column 12 (Imperfect Partition).
 (f) do. 13 cases do. 2 cases do.
 (g) includes 4 cases from column 3 of item (b).

XLII.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA UNDER GROVES FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE
30TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1884, FOR THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH.

1	2	3	4	5
District.	Old groves cut down and not replanted.			Remarks.
	Acres.	Roads.	Poles.	
Lucknow Unao Bara Banki Sitapur Hardoi Kheri Fyzabad Bahraich Gonda Rae Bareilly Saltanpur Partabgarh Total	92	1	24	
	56	1	39	
	115	2	17½	
	65	3	...	
	111	...	39	
	88	1	10	
	35	2	17	
	10	1	30	
	22	1	...	
	21	3	2	
	3	...	20	
	18	
	641	1	17	

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XLIII.—STATEMENT SHOWING PATWÁRIS' PAPERS FILED IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH,
DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

District.	Due.				Filed.				Balance.				Remarks.
	Field books.	Crop statement (kharif).	Crop statement (rabi).	Rent-roll.	Field books.	Crop statement (kharif).	Crop statement (rabi).	Rent-roll.	Field books.	Crop statement (kharif).	Crop statement (rabi).	Rent-roll.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lucknow ...	2,828	1,414	1,414	1,414	2,486	1,414	1,414	1,403	342	...	...	11	
Unao ...	1,747	1,747	1,747	1,747	1,264	1,747	1,747	1,481	483	...	...	266	
Bara Banki ...	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,092	...	...	...	2	
Sitapur ...	3,065	3,065	3,065	3,065	3,065	3,065	3,065	3,064	...	...	...	1	
Hardoi ...	2,081	2,081	2,081	2,081	2,081	2,081	2,081	2,079	...	...	...	2	
Kheri ...	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad ...	5,217	5,217	5,217	5,217	5,217	5,217	5,217	5,217	...	...	...	...
Bahraich ...	1,941	1,941	1,941	1,941	1,941	1,941	1,941	1,941	...	...	...	...
Gonda ...	3,754	3,754	3,754	3,754	3,731	3,754	3,754	3,736	23	...	...	28	
Rae Bareilly ...	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,014	2,018	2,018	2,015	28	24	24	37	
Sultánpur ...	2,536	2,536	2,536	2,536	2,536	2,526	2,526	2,558	...	...	...	168	
Partabgarh ...	3,001	3,001	3,001	3,001	3,001	3,001	3,001	3,001	...	...	...	...
Total	32,328	30,914	30,914	30,914	31,452	30,890	30,890	30,409	876	24	24	505	

XLIV.—STATEMENT SHOWING PATWÁRIS' PAPERS CHECKED, IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH,
DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

(XC)

District.	TOTAL NUMBER FILED.		TOTAL NUMBER CHECKED.		Remarks.
	Field books.	Rent-rolls.	Field books.	Rent-rolls.	
Lucknow	2,486	1,403	1,414	1,403	* The checking of "rent-rolls" will be completed by 30th June, 1885, as required by Rule 58 of Circular No. 8-B, of 1883. † These figures include returns of all descriptions and not merely field books and rent-rolls.
Unao	1,264	1,481	1,264	1,481	
Bara Banki	2,094	2,092	1,828	1,827	
Sitapur	3,065	3,064	2,915	1,940	
Hardoi	2,081	2,079	2,081	2,078	
Kheri	2,032	2,032	1,916	*57	
Fyzabad	5,217	5,217	4,093	4,093	
Bahraich	1,941	1,941	1,941	1,941	
Gonda	3,731	3,726	† 15,227	†15,227	
Rae Bareli	2,014	2,015	1,960	517	
Sultānpur	2,526	2,558	2,526	2,558	
Partabgarh	3,001	3,001	3,001	2,453	
Total	31,452	30,409	40,166	35,375	

XLV.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF ADMINISTRATION FROM CIVIL COURTS UNDER ACT XL OF 1858, FOR MINORS WHOSE ESTATES ARE NOT PLACED UNDER COURT OF WARDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1884.

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9
District.	Number of minors.	Date of application under section 4.	Result of application.	AMOUNT ADVANCED.		Other costs.	Amount allowed by the court.	Amount recovered	Remarks.
				Court fees.					
Lucknow	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Unao	
Bara Banki	
Sitapur	
Hardoi	
Kheri	
Fyzabad	
Bahraich	
Gonda	
Rae Bareilly	
Sultanpur	
Partabgarh	
		8th October, 1883	Granted.	..	..	..	..	..	Nothing advanced to the minors, hence columns 5, 6, 7 and 8 have been left blank.
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total	..	..	..	..	..

